THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
h Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,124—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. Pts.
11-8 8-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 8-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-0		26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-1
39-8 19-14		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th May.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	880	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4255	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd May.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st June 1890,
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st June.
a MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	950	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles.....Rs. 6 per dozen, Cash.
Half-Bottles.....Rs. 4 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"FOR THE HOT SEASON."

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS AND ICE TONGS, &c.

ICE PAILS.

Ice Pails, in Glass, neatly mounted in Electro-Plate. Rs. 18 to Rs. 27.
Ice Pails, in Fancy China, neatly mounted in Electro-Plate.
Rs. 27 each.
Ice Pails in British Oak, neatly mounted in Electro-Plate.
Rs. 26.
Ice Pails in all Electro-Plate,
Rs. 27 to Rs. 45.
The "Club" or "Mess" Ice Pail, in all Electro-Plate, made specially for the use of Clubs, &c.
Rs. 45 each.

ICE TONGS.

Ice Tongs, in best quality Electro-Plate.
Rs. 4-8 per Pair.

ICE CLAWS.

Ice Claws (Scissor-shaped), in best quality Electro-Plate.
Rs. 9 per Pair.

ELECTRO-PLATE. JEWELLERY. FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th May, both days inclusive.
By order,
J. W. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

PARIS 1875 GOLD MEDAL — LONDON 1873 MEDAL — AWARDED TO JOHNSON & Co — AWARDED TO JOHNSON & Co

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz	Rs. 6 8	Half-bottles, per doz	Rs. 4 6
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 8	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 26 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Ikbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE Does St eet, Whitefriars London.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWES DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"A WONDERFUL REMEDY!" "ITS EFFECTS ARE MAGICAL!"
Thus people say about

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

ITS effects are never-failing in all cases of Remittent, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, Chills Dumb Ague, and all diseases arising from Malaria.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8. Special Terms to Merchants.

NERVOUS FEARS AND RESTLESS SLEEP.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A specific for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, and other similar affections arising from Diseases, Excess, Youthful Errors, &c.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

A prompt and positive Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness, and Bowel-Complaints.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

AGENTS—F. S. MADON AND CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each)	..	800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Whoever from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY SHARPS, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 As.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS, Re. 1.
Skates as usual.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band in attendance.

On SATURDAY, there will be full Programme of Amusements, including a WHEELBARROW RACE on SKATES, also a BOXING TOURNAMENT.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "NUBIA"..3,551 T. R...T. Knox...to sail on 20th May.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 193 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned and be sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

1. TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property moveable and immoveable of the above Company situate at Chinchpoogly, in one lot.
2. The property consists of land measuring about 12,015 square yards and Buildings standing thereon, with Flour Mill Plant, Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill-gear and Millwright work, fixed, and moveable machinery &c., &c.
3. The Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn.
4. The Flour Mill Machinery is by Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda-Pesth.
5. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Imperial Flour Mill" delivered at the office of Messrs. James H. Latimer & Co., No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1890, after which date no Tender will be received.
6. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

AUG. MAHLER,
S. BURJORJEE,
Liquidators, Imperial Flour Mill.
Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST unpacked a bran new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.

Bran new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

TO BE LET.—A well-furnished upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, Situated on Dadyseth Hill, Cumballa—now in the occupation of W. Clerke, Esq., from 15th June to 31st October. Rent very moderate.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 13th May, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN:—

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
At the Mercy of Tiberius; by Augusta Evans Wilson	1	0
Ariadne, The Story of a Dream; by Ouida	1	4
Ada Triscott; by Captain Andrew Haggard, D.S.O., 2 vols	10	0
Barbara Allan, The Provost's Daughter; by Robert Cleland, 2 vols	10	0
Chandos; by Ouida	1	4
Cecil Castlemaine's Gage; by Ouida	1	4
Cruel Wrong; by Mrs. Houstoun, 2 vols	15	0
Cast Out; by Morice Gerard, 2 vols	10	0
Dog of Flanders and other Stories; by Ouida	1	4
"For So Little," The Story of a Crime by Helen Davis	3	12
Firm of Girdlestone, a Romance of the Unromantic; by a Conon Doyle	3	12
Friendship, a Story; by Ouida	1	4
Folle-Farine; by Ouida	1	4
For One and the World; by M. Betham-Edwards. 2 vols	10	0
Head Station; by Mrs. Campbell-Praed	1	10
Held in Bondage; or, Granville de Vigne; by Ouida	1	4
Haunted Tower; by Bevis Cane	1	4
In a Winter City; by Ouida	1	4
Idolia, a Romance; by Ouida	1	4
Jack O' Lanthorn; by C. R. Coleridge, 2 vols	10	0
Life's Interest; by Mrs. Alexander	1	4
Lockat (The), a Tale of Old Guernsey; by M. A. M. Hoppus, 2 vols	10	0
Life's Remorse; by the Author of "Molly Bawn," &c., 3 vols	15	0
Midst Surrey Hills; by A. C. Bickley, 3 vols	15	0
Match Pair; by Ames Savile, 2 Vols	10	0
Nature's Serial Story; by Edward P. Roe	1	10
On High Descent; by George Manville Fenn, 3 vols	15	0
Pascarel, only a Story; by Ouida	1	4
Puck, related by himself and edited by Ouida	1	4
Romance of Posilipo; by Mrs. Thos. Woolaston White	1	4
Springhaven; by R. D. Blackmore	1	10
Strathmore; or Wrought by his own hand; by Ouida	1	4
Two Little Wooden Shoes; by Ouida	1	0
Tricotrin, the Story of a Waif and Stray; by Ouida	1	4
Under Two Flags; by Ouida	1	4
Wathering Heights; by Emily Bronte	0	10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Oration and After-Dinner Speeches of Chancery; by M. Dephew	4	12

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-Country.
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24

The Selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

N.B.—Complete Catalogue of Books now ready.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાગુશ્રી ખેરાજ એનડ કું૰
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co, the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

INTERPRETER REQUIRED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE for a period of not less than 3 months, at a station 10 hours' Railway run from Bombay, an Interpreter speaking French, Hindustani and English. Apply stating terms with the necessary proofs of qualification, to A. B., care of this paper.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S ESTATES,
GRAND AUCTION SALE,
FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order, comprising—

Teams.
Pairs.
Single Horses for riding and driving. Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.

Precise time and place of Auction will be notified hereafter.

Enquiries for private sale may be addressed at any time before the Auction to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Secunderabad, or to the undersigned.

F. BEAUCLERK, Capt.,
Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates.
Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1890, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1891, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th May, 1890, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Honourable SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM C. I. E., Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, CHAIRMAN.
A. ABERCROMBEE, Esq., of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq., of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
JOHN STIVEN, Esq., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, M.B. Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.
SECRETARY to the BOARD—GEORGE OLIVER.

NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum street.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

MARINE PAINTING. Eight Facsimiles of the Original Paintings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S., and a number of reproductions by works of J.M.W. Turner, R.A. With practical Instructions for Copying by an eminent Teacher. Cloth, 5s.

FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis. Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmacy of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne, Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MAY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER,
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.

By using SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES any one may obtain a GOOD NIGHT'S REST.

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FORCE sleep like Morphia, &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.

Price Re. 1 and as. 10 per bottle.

Manufactured by the Farbenfabriken vorm: F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

Wholesale Agents. KEMP & CO LD, BOMBAY. Pamphlets on Application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£198,500
RESERVE FUND.....£190,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 1
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. ,, 2-8
Third do. ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....As. 8 per line.
Second do. ,, 4½ ,,
Third do. ,, 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 4

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GA

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	130
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,130
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	230
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	110
Breal's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	535
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales abapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	475
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	800
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	630x1
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	905
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	147
ukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 no.m
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	335
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	635
	743	1,000	1,000	50	935
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,350
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	930
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	245
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	483
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	...	All at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
apty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	10 p.c.	725
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	"Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	600	100	100	...	10
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.a	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

EARLY last Sunday morning two engines were shunting in the Chundausi yard on the O. and R. railway. They managed to get on the station line together, both running in opposite directions at a pretty good speed. The consequence was a collision which will necessitate expensive repairs. One of the drivers, a native, is said to have met with severe injuries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Maharani Ice Company, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lord Londonderry (s), Port Said ; Latona (s), Rangoon ; Clan Drummond (s), Dunkirk ; Teherau (s), China, &c. ; and H. M. S. Boadicea, Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Durham entered the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Roma, and the s.s. Melpomene, entered, and the s.s. Arabia left the dock on Wednesday ; and the s.s. Germania entered it yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 10th May, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 89,549 in receipts.

A MISSING WIFE.—Rama Suddoo, residing at Walkeshwar, reports that his wife, aged 13 years, has been missing since the morning of the 12th instant.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL TREAT.—The following further sums have been received towards the fund that is being raised for sending the girls of the Byculla Schools for change of air to Deolali :—Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 90 ; Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Rs. 30 ; and Sir Thomas Thomson, Baronet, Rs. 25.

THEFT AT THE CARNAC BUNDER.—Two noted characters named Veera Suwon and Mowjee Mohunjee were brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, for the theft of a quantity of loose cotton, valued at Rs. 10. The two accused committed the theft in a godown at the Carnac Bunder, and were subsequently arrested in their dwellings, in which they had stored the property.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.—

Quadrille	Merry Folks—Dawson.
Aria	I'll Follow Thee —Farmer.
Valse	Eily Mavourneen—C. Coote.
Selection	Rip van Winkle—Winterbottom.
Valse	Sweet Lavender—Weaver.
Polka	Susser Russ—C. Kinkel.

Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday placed Nursee Kakoo and Moorjee Kaiyee, with two others, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place. On the 13th instant the four accused had a number of gunny-bags piled up on the footpath which runs along the numerous godowns in Mandvie. As this was not in conformity with the Municipal regulations, the accused were made aware of the fact by a Municipal ramosee. Thereupon the four delinquents turned on the ramosee and pushed and jostled him about. On admitting their offence the Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each

A DISHONEST COACHMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Briscoe placed Hurry Gopal, a coachman, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of a gold earring and several other ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 69. The accused, who had been formerly in the employ of a Parsee lady named Motibai, seemed to have resented his dismissal and his replacement by the complainant, Narain Bikoo. It was during the absence of Narain from home on the 1st of April, that the accused committed the theft. Hurry, in defence, asserted that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Kondajee Muthoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the G. I. P. R. goods-yard at Wari Bunder. About noon on Tuesday deceased and two other labourers went under one of the wagons that was standing in a siding at the goods-yard, to rest themselves. About ten minutes afterwards they heard some of the buffers of the train coming together and they thought the train was about to start, when they all began to move out from under the waggon. As they were doing so, deceased was knocked down and the wheels of four waggons passed over his right thigh and crushed it. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in a dying state. He never rallied and died in about four hours after admission. The verdict was "that the death of Kondajee Wittoo was caused by injuries received by his having been run over by a railway train in motion, under one of the waggons of which he had gone to rest himself while the train was standing on a siding."

A WARNING TO REKLAH DRIVERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nolan brought up on remand and charged Karia Tookaram, a reklah driver, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the night of the 21st February, on the Baboola Tank Road, thereby causing serious hurt to one Babajee Hurriba, aged about 50 years, which ultimately resulted in his death. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and the accused was not defended by counsel. It appears the accused on the night of the date in question, was driving at a furious pace, and in so doing knocked down the old man, Babajee Hurriba, who died shortly after the occurrence. The accused immediately after drove off, and subsequently absconded, from Bombay. On his return, to Bombay information was given to Inspector Nolan by the owner of the reklah that accused was driving, and Karia Tookaram was arrested on the 16th ultimo. The charge being clearly established against Karia Tookaram, he was convicted and sentenced to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.—The following further resolutions were passed at the meeting of Thursday last:—(1.)—That this meeting views with concern the present economic condition of the country, and in consideration of the many and serious difficulties that lie in the way of practical remedial action in relation thereto, thinks it expedient that in consultation with the other provinces steps should be taken to hold a general conference at an early date to discuss the whole situation and devise a workable plan of action. (2.)—That in this matter of industrial revival and progress main reliance should be placed on the principle of self-help, and that State-aid should be invoked as a support to the self-helping efforts of the country under proper safeguards and limitations as to scope and direction. (3.)—That the representative gentlemen assembled in this meeting form themselves into the Indian Industrial Association of Poona, and consent to carry on the work of the Association on the lines laid down in the address of the Poona Museum Committee to H. E. the Governor. 4.—That an Indian industrial conference be held at some central place on some day hereafter to be appointed ; and that this Association be requested to take up the work of organising it. 5.—That the Industrial Association of Poona be requested to take up the work of the Poona Agricultural Banks Committee and to endeavour to bring it to a successful issue.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF ASSAULT DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Richard Braemer and Henry Tristch appeared before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer to a charge of alleged assault preferred against them by a merchant, named Hormusjee Nowrojee Davar. Complainant was represented by Mr. Dosabhoy Merwanjee Karaka, barrister-at-law. The statements of the complainant went to show that he had been assaulted by the two accused early on the morning of the 12th of April, while passing along Hornby Row. Mr. Braemer and Mr. Tristch are stated to have fallen upon the merchant just outside the shop of Messrs. Max Minck and Co., the former brandishing a stick with the intention of striking him. As a sepoy was standing not far off the scene, the complainant appealed to him to take the accused into custody, who declined on the ground of his not having witnessed the act of assault. Mr. Karaka, on behalf of his client, requested the Court to deal rigorously with the accused Braemer, as he had been charged with assault on several previous occasions. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, discharged the two accused on the ground of insufficient evidence being adduced against them, there being no corroborative statements made by the police sepoy as to his having witnessed the assault on the morning in question.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THREATENED ABOLITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE *Indian Spectator* has it :—It is currently reported that the Director of Public Instruction has orders to abolish all high schools that are not self-supporting or cannot pay at least two-thirds of their expenditure out of their fees. The Government High School at Ahmednagar has been taken over by a new association, under pressure from the Director. The Dhulia High School will also shortly cease to exist as a Government institution, and the Director proposes to abolish the High School at Hyderabad, (Sind), also if no local body can be found to accept its transfer. We must confess these proceedings have taken us by surprise. We were under the impression that at least the principles laid down by the Education Commission will be followed by Government ; but it appears we were mistaken. Nothing can well be more opposed to the recommendation of that Commission than this wholesale transfer of high schools in places where the people are hardly ripe for the management of such institutions.

SIR W. W. HUNTER AND LORD CROSS'S BILL.

The *Native Opinion thinks* :—It is one of the very hopeful and encouraging signs of the times that the important and pressing quetsion of the reform of our Legislative Councils is attracting so much attention that it is being discussed by competent critics in various lights ; and whatever the ultimate result, it will not be within the power of anybody to say that the discussion has lacked vigour and fulness. On the platform and in the press it is being viewed in all its manifold bearings, and light shed on it from various quarters. Among the numerious contributions on the subject the one which we are now going to notice will occupy a very high rank. Coming from so facile, voluminous and weighty a writer as Sir William Hunter and occupying the columns of so influential a paper as the London *Times* it is certain to command respectful and patient attention, and as such it deserves to be carefully studied.

The *Indian Spectator* allows a correspondent to remark in its columns :—The leaders of the Indian Congress will, no doubt, read the recent article of Sir W. W. Hunter, on the expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils, with the care and attention it so well deserves. Sir W. Hunter is no foe of this annual conglomeration of the educated classes of India. By his previous writings on the subject he has shown himself willing to encourage their political aspirations if their programme be unimaginative and temperate. He now observes that the scheme originally formulated by the Congress was not very ambitious, and therefore could secure the good opinion of some of those who thought that India, by the education a limited percentage of her sons had received through the benignity of the British Government, had arrived at the stage in the political development of the country at which it would be not suicidal to grant her moderate political concessions. But latterly, the Congress, flushed with mere numerical strength and mistaking evanescent zeal for a political capacity which it would yet take time to acquire, launched a chimerical project of popular election and of creating electorates from among a people who have not yet emerged from the political nonentity centuries of misrule and anarchy have thrown them into—a project from which not only staid politicians withdrew their support, but which created division in the very Congress camp.

The *Gujerat Mitra* thinks :—No Anglo-Indian is entitled to more patient and respectful audience on Indian administrative questions than the famous writer of the history of our Indian Empire, we mean Sir William Hunter. From a statistical point of view his great work deserves the highest merit. Nor is his literary eloquence of a common order. Since his official disconnection with India and retirement to his own dear native land, he has been persistently awakening the British nation through the press, and on the platform to a sense of its sacred duty towards this country, so much so that in the course of these two or three years his fragmentary contributions on Indian questions have almost grown as if it were into a huge political literature. His "India of the Queen" and his still recent 'Indian National Congress' which appeared in the columns of that very friendly contemporary of ours the *Times* ! within a few months of each other amply exhibited his most sympathetic attitude towards modern India—the India of a gigantic intellectual and political upheaval. And now that the State Secretary has brought forward his Council Reform Bill he has again come to the front with his suggestion—a suggestion based on strong convictions arrived at through a considerable official experience, and one that is certainly in keeping with the spirit of the age and the aspirations of the acknowledged leaders of native public opinion.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks :—The Bill which the Congress has passed and Mr. Bradlaugh is in charge of, has evoked much criticism ; especially on the sections which provide for the election of representatives to be returned to the re-modelled Councils. Some have misconstrued it as providing for universal franchise, while others have thought it to be too radical for the present circumstances of India. Another critic whose opinion is worthy of all respect and weight, we mean Sir William Hunter, has come out to tender some candid criticism on the same. He has written a very long letter to the *Times*, setting forth his views on the subject. Sir William Hunter's sympathy with the Congress is unquestionable. He has already given many proofs of it by his open advocacy of its claims in England. Sir William disapproves of 'the new departure' which the Congress has taken. The elaborate machinery of electoral colleges which the Congress has asked to set up may not commend itself to many moderate men. And Sir William is a moderate Liberal. We on our part believe it to be too much complicated and confusive.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Says the *Indian Spectator* :—The Provincial Conference at Poona has dealt with, this time, tangible questions, and all provincial questions must be felt to be more tangible, because they come nearer home than congress politics. Forest, abkari, income-tax, assessment, primary education, and municipal matters form a goodly number of questions touching the every-day life of the people, and, if handed in a spirit of responsibility, must be productive of good both to the Government and the subjects. Representations to the authorities should, as the chairman, the Hon. Kazi Shahbuddin properly observed, contain not only the popular demands, but also suggestions as to the ways and the means by which they could be complied with. They, then, are sure to command the attention of the authorities. We trust the Poona deliberations will be of this character, realising what the official position is and how far it can be safely altered.

The Guzerat Mitra remarks :—It is highly gratifying to learn through the reports published by the dailies that the Poona Provinical Conference passed off quite successfully. The deliberations were all in keeping with the strictly limited scope of the institution. The Conference which aims at the ventilation provincial grievances is undoubtedly, as was remarked by a certain speaker, the connecting link with the Congress which deals only with political questions, of a high order. The promoters of the Conference may rightly congratulate themselves on their having secured for the presidential chair a Mahomedan gentleman of Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbudin's acknowedged abilities and known respectability.

The *Guzerati* discourses :—The most noteworthy event of the week is the holding of the third Provincial Conference and of the first Industrial Conference at Poona. Provincial Conferences ought to have, in the ordinary course of political evolution, appeared earlier than the National Congress. But the grandeur and majesty of the idea called forth by a large and varied national assembly captivated the Indian imagination, and hence it is that Provincial Conference which should have prepared the ground for the larger movement are a good deal younger than the Congress. The natural course of progress was thus inverted, and we are glad the mistake is being wisely repaired, most notably in this presidency. The proceedings of this week's Conference are remarkable in several respects. All but five districts in the presidency were sufficiently represented. The first Conference was attended by 18 delegates, the second by 80, and this year there were about 120 representatives. This gradual increase in the number of delegates for the Conference and its increasing success find their parallel in the history of the National Congress also. This year's Conference was a decided success, and the city of the Peishwas may well congratulate itself on the compliment paid to it by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, who presided over the deliberations and called Poona the centre of political activity.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—The Deccan Provincial Conference has just closed its sittings after three days' excellent work. It seems, however, that the season chosen for the holding of the assembly is inconvenient. That probably accounts for the absence of any representatives from Bombay and Ahmedabad. We would suggest the promoters the desirability of convening the Conference in August or September. They would then secure a more representative and influential gathering and be able to discuss their programme under the very eyes of the Government—two advantages which they should not allow to forego, if they are intent on making the Conference every way a weighty body.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Latona, 1,919 tons, Captain F Bouchitte, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, Commander the Hon A G Curzon-Howe, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE steam-ship Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain Wm Arthur, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N Harrison, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Lawrence and child, Miss De Mornay, Lieut and Mrs Morris, Mrs Bennett and child, Mr Betser, Mr and Mrs S Milne, and Mr P M D'Souza.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain C. D. Sams, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Agra	2133	Grieve	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co
,, C. Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Malacca	....	.....	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Taif	578	Shumacker	D	Hajee Cassum.
,, Drachenfels	....	.....	E	Glade & Co
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennies	F	Mackintosh & Co.
,, John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
,, Londonderry	1565	Arthur	K	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Longstone	1 15	Thompson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sullamut	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bryn Glass	1503	Bethel	N	.....
,, Elton	1745	Newcomb	O	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Huzara	1537	Campbell	Q	B I S N Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	W	J Mackintosh & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Kaveri	.....	.....	Shepherd & Co.
,, Poonani	.....	.....	Do.
,, Neera	.....	.....	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W&A Graham & Co
,, Teheran	1670	Sams	3	P & O S N Co.
,, Orion	1834	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Melpomene	1936	Vallusching	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Roma	1743	Fife	10	B I S N Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Germania	1918	Thomas	16	J Mackintosh & Co

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	L. Londonderry (s)	Arthur	Port Said.
	Latona (s)	Bouchitte	Rangoon.
	C. Drummond (s).	Harrison	Dunkirk.
	Teherau (s)	Sams	China, &c.
	H. M. S. Boadicea.	Curz'n-Howe	Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Indrapura, for Havre and Genoa.
,, Melpomene, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May.
ARRIVAL.
9 I. M. S. Clive.....Butterworth ..Chittagong, May 7.
DEPARTURES.
May 9.—Steamers Madras, Maharani, and Strathdee.
May 10.—Steamer Lindula, and Ship Galgate.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sullamut s—200 bales cotton and 4,000 cwt wheat, K Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 56 bales wool, E Ganjee and Co ; 469 cwt bonemeal, C Danjee ; 1,200 cwt bonemeal, C Mahomet, 10,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co ; 103 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee ; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

City of Agra s—1,440 cwt wheat, and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 37 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,002 cwt myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 180 cwts myrabollams, V Hunsraj ; 44 bales gunneerags, B Mooljee.

Eton s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—490 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 5½ cwt ivory, N G Hoosen ; 8 cases furniture, The East India A M Co ; 125 cwt gum, Nerpal Mowjee ; 22 cwt gum, J Premjee ; 900 lbs nutmegs, and 55 cwt gum, B Sajee ; 94 cwt olibanum and 7 cwt gum, Jaitha Malace ; 197 cwt olibanum, H Dossa ; 43 cwt gum, D Dossa ; 62½ cwt gum, J Casum.

Coromandel s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,002 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 9,996 cwt castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 222 cwt gum, P Kersondas.

Huzara s—110 cwt olibanum, A Mowjee.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—2,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat, John L Kersten.

Longstone s—27,460 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 13,950 cwt wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aislaby s—1,999 cwts linseed and 200 cwt gum, F Hurst ; 4,000 cwt wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 375 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,000½ cwt myrabollams, H Gokuldass ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 104 bales cotton, 1,005 cwt myrabollams, and 2,001 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Etolia s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 5,961 cwt castorseed, H Schwer and Co ; 9,280 cwt wheat, 5,610 poppyseed, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co.

Huzara s—1,999 cwt linseed, Sunday and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bryn Glass s—141 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 bale wollen carpets, W H Nebel and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—4,000½ cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lord Londondery s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bryn Glass s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Lochiel s—4,200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—100 bales cotton, R. Luchmandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—2,000 cwt wheat and 2,998 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8,314 cwt wheat, 3,960 cwt tilseed, 990 cwt castorseed, and 990 cwt groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Netherly Hall s—1,000 cwt wheat and 2,400 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 425 cwt copra, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Durham s—200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 4,000 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt tilseed, and 900 cwt wheat, John L Kersten ; 1,460 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co ; 999 cwt linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—200 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 100 bales cotton, Syed Mirza ; 106 bales cotton and 925 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 256 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 100 bales twist, M H E Ellis ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 58 bales twist, and 132 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Sorabji N Talati and Co ; 11 cwt fennel seed, D Mowjee ; 81 cwt cloves, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 62 cwt cloves, T Godhoo ; 4 cwt horn, M H E Ellias ; 125 cwt onions, R W Woods ; 116 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 23 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 29 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Melpomene s—160 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 124 bales twist, Okhuda Khetsey.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—25 bales twist Ta ta and Co.

A SAFE METHOD OF CONVEYING GOLD.—Four lakhs of gold were conveyed to Bombay by the 7-10 a.m. passenger train of the 7th instant from the Colar Gold Mines. The gold was conveyed in a van, which was secured by Chubb's locks and sealed and placed in charge of a guard of long standing in the service, who travelled in a vehicle next to the van. This is a new arrangement made by Mr. L. S. Moss, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company. The gold is from the Boregaum, the Nine Reefs, and the Mysore mines, and was insured by the railway company at the rate of half per cent.—*Madras Times.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Vincent, Major, B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE new improved Celestinas with Two Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ICES, ices, four kinds daily. Everyday different, kinds, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, per lb. Re. 1 ans 8. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Situated in the Coolest part of the Fort. Monsoon Rates Reduced Greatly. For terms, &c., apply to MANAGER.

TO LET from 1st July, for six months.—A fine, cool and large furnished Bungalow, Parel Road, on moderate terms. Also on sale a Victoria, Horse and Harness, and a Dog-cart, Horse and Harness. Apply to "39," care of this paper.

TO LET APARTMENTS and a COTTAGE in a healthy and central locality in Poona. Address "Carmen," care of Postmaster, Poona.

WANTED, a Child's PONY with Side Saddle for Girl 11 years old. Pony must be perfectly quiet. Mrs. LOGAN, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER for a first-class Tailoring Establishment in Madras. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MOSES & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED AT ONCE.—One HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem, and one TRACER on Rs. 25 per mensem for the office of the Engineer, Ahmedabad—Dholiera Ry. Survey—1 Hummum Street, Bombay.—Employment Temporary.

WANTED for a steamer.—A SECOND OFFICER with a chief's certificate. Must have unexceptional references. Apply to Messrs. W. CROWDER and Co., 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

MRS. SULLIVAN, late of the Cama Hospital Midwife, and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, No. 123, Frere Road.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

COWS IN INDIA. By E. B. J. A Useful BOOK on their Management and that of the Dairy, Butter-making, etc. Price Rs. 4. Apply to Lt.-Col. JAMES, Simla.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—JUBILLE 5 and 2 £ pieces, also a STEAM LAUNCH. For particulars please Apply to BHICAJEE & SONS, Jeweller, Apollo Bunder.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GLYCERINE.—Chemically pure S. G. 1·260, 28lbs. tin, 10 annas per lb; 1 lb. annas 12. Ether for Ice Machine, Re. 1 per lb. St Jacob's Oil Rs. 16 per doz.; Re. 1-10 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 7-8 per doz.; Rs. 2 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., MINT ROAD Fort

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and

Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON,

RAMPART ROW AND MALABAR HILL,

will visit Mhow from the 9th to the 18th inst.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomica- appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 81 of 1889.

Jan Mahomed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rahimtoola Khulakdina.....Defendant.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, the undersigned will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. submit for sale, on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—A piece of land situate at Dharavi, together with the building standing thereon, used as a hide-press, belonging to the family firm of Khuiianbai Damani.

Furniture and loose machinery will be sold in separate lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned. Any person who may desire to inspect the premises before the day of sale, will be allowed such inspection on applying to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff *vs.*

Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others..Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Street, the following immovable and movable properties, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land, which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely—

20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras, and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE of 1039 BAGS of WHEAT, LINSEED, TEEL, &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Thanna Street, Wari Bunder, in the godown belonging to the Hon'ble Justice Telang by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ghella Meraj, an Insolvent, 1039 bags of Wheat, Linseed, Teel, &c., will be sold in convinient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD., (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation.) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole-going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all other buildings, sheds and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north-side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, and new No. 1345, and new Survey No. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Dharumchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio de Souza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

THERE was no further change yesterday in the usual financial quotations wired by Reuter, Consols being still quoted at 97⅞; and Bar Silver at 47½; and Monday's quotations being repeated for Indian Securities in each currency. Quotations from Paris also come unaltered. The price of Braziers Copper advanced £4 per ton in London yesterday, making it £62 per ton.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, both generally and for Surats last evening, the Sales, however, only aggregating 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals, though unaltered in the nearer positions, were 1-64d. higher for deliveries after June-July. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm. The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, the number of bales put forward being 22,000.

There was again no change in New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 12 cents, and August Futures at 11·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the total figures for this season compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.	6,000	3,900	7,000
Three days' do.	9,000	7,800	16,000
Since 1st Sept.	1889. 5,677,000	5,437,000	5,308,000

A steadier feeling has been apparent in our local market for the staple to-day and transactions have been upon a somewhat larger scale, over 4,000 bales having changed hands, of which, however, three-fourths were Dhollera, at Rs. 189-219; the balance consisting of Compta at Rs. 188-90; Barsee, at Rs. 221; Dhulia, at Rs. 182; Wadwan, at Rs. 193½-200; and Oojein, at Rs. 160 per candy. Prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT has been taken to about the same moderate extent as was the case yesterday, no improvement in the export demand having been felt; but the tone of the market remains steady, and previous rates are quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been firm at an advance of one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs 6-14-0 per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value, though steady, and a moderate day's business, all round, is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,306	bales.
Wheat	40,761	cwts.
Linseed	9,029	,,
Rapeseed	5,840	,,
Gingelly	1,978	,,
Poppy Seed	2,940	,,
Groundnuts	1,467	,,
Castor Seed	2,781	,,

FREIGHTS.—There has been more speculative business doing, and the market may be called firmer, though not actually higher. The "Indrapura" (s) a ready boat, has been fixed to speculators for picked ports at 18s. 3d. with option of one Mediterranean and one U. K. or Continental port at 3d. per ton extra; and the "Gulf of Mexico" (s) has been fixed for one port at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in rates, owing, apparently, to a scanty supply of Merchants' Bills. The Banks are reluctant sellers until the result of Council allotments shall be known. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 6 1-32d. to 1s. 6d.	,,
Francs do.	1·89½ to 1·89¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued weak and drooping, and the rate for Four per cents. has receded to 103½ for cash, and to 103 3-16 for the 30th instant settlement, while for the June account 103¼ has become the rate, 105 to 105¼ is now nominally quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Beyond a slight inquiry for Cotton Mill scrip there has been nothing doing in this market to-day; and prices are generally unchanged. We note a decline of Rs. 10 in Oriental Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Indian Manufacturing, Luckmidas, and Queen; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Dhun, at our quotations. Apollo Press shares are Rs. 5 lower.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ per cent. ,,	78½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	47⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Madras.—Penang Cable interrupted, and Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Elephant Point.—Penang Cable right.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mail for Jeddah and Suakim leaves Suez on morning of 16th, touching first at Jeddah.

Notice will be given for other mails.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	5	11	20	49
Teheran	14	1	40	...	44
Suez	14	1	45	1	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 14th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
,, Madras	...	48	...	7

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 13.

10 p.m. ... 81·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 85·4
2 p.m. ... 86·5
4 p.m. ... 85·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEVACHA—May 14, Shirinbai, wife of Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Devacha, daughter-in-law of Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Devacha, and daughter of Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, of Calcutta.—Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 a.m., at her husband's residence, Hornby Row, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODLEY—May 3, at Saugor, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain Godley, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.

HIND—May 8, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major J. W. Hind, "The Buff.," of a daughter.

MOOREHEAD—May 11, at Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor G. W. Moorehead, Comt. Dept., of a son.

MORGAN—May 9, at the Hermitage, Mercara, Coorg, the wife of James T. Morgan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—PHILLIPS—May 7, at Jalpaiguri, by Rev. R. Nagel, Charles B. DeM. Mackenzie, Manager, Nowera Nuddy, N. S. T. Co., Ld., eldest son of the late Kenneth Alexander Mackenzie, Solicitor, Jain N.B., to Eleanor J. A. (Nell) Phillips, eldest daughter of the late C. E. Phillips, Esq.

WEATHERALL—CRADDOCK—May 7, St. Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. H. Younan Vivian, Ernest Weatherall, son of H. M. Weatherall, Esq., late of the Bengal Police, to Mary Ann Craddock, daughter of the late John J. Craddock, Esq., Stratford, Essex.

DEATHS.

CRAEN—May 9, at Vepery, Madras, Adelaide Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J J Craen, Publisher, *Madras Mail*, aged 55 years and 1 month.

CARTER—May 1, at Chandpore Garden, Chittagong, Ellen Ujalee, aged 33 years, the dearly beloved wife of F. Mc L. Carter.

PINDER—May 7, at Chamba, Clara Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of Richard J. P. Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

MR. BRADLAUGH has a reputation for practical good sense which he must not endanger by too precipitately championing every Indian grievance that is put into his hands. He has given notice of his intention to raise a discussion upon the disturbances in some indigo villages of the Jessore district, concerning which the Secretary of State has declined to order an inquiry. Mr. Bradlaugh would have done well if, before moving in the matter, he had waited to learn whether the case was one in which the discretion of Sir Steuart Bayley and the local Government need be interfered with by orders from the India Office. There has, we know, been an abundance of sensational literature upon this subject, some of the Bengali papers having acted splendidly up to their reputation for recklessness of assertion and denunciation. If nothing more reliable than a batch of Bengali papers has reached Mr. Bradlaugh, he has done unwisely in raising the question at all, and we believe that it will be found that nothing has happened in the Jessore district but what may very well be left to the Bengal Government to deal with. The case, as originally stated by the *Indian Mirror*, was sensational enough to have put upon his guard any one who is a little better acquainted with the peculiarities of Bengal journalism than we are afraid Mr. Bradlaugh is. The *Indian Mirror*, to use its own phrase, published from time to time "harrowing accounts of the oppression practised on poor defenceless ryots by indigo-planters with the help of the police." The planters, it was alleged, were forcing the ryots to sow indigo alone, and on the refusal of the ryots a "reign of terror" was established by the planters, the police, and the joint magistrate of the district. A special correspondent of the same paper who was sent to the locality gave "a picture of desolation and despair such as is a disgrace to the administration of these provinces." The police, instead of maintaining the peace have broken it, destroying house and hut, and "walking away with whatever they could lay their hands on." In the village of Benodepore, the correspondent of this paper, who seems to be an "impressionist" of a highly excitable kind, found abundance of material for sensational letter-writing. He was told that the police and the factory people had looted the village, and that in terror nearly all the inhabitants had taken flight. His capacity for taking a dispassionate view of the situation is strangely illustrated by the confession that he could not restrain his tears at what he saw. When, however, he descends from the general to the specific the horrors of Benodepore become much less alarming. There are in reality only two cases in which he takes the trouble to describe the precise kind of oppression which was practised on the ryots. One is that of an elderly woman who complained that she had been "rather roughly" handled by the police; the other was that of a comparatively young woman who said, with tears trickling down her cheeks, that she had been "given a push." This appears in the leading article of the *Mirror* as a picture worthy of the worst days of Mogul ascendancy; and an attempt is made to accuse the Government of an indifference to the condition of the Jessore ryots solely because the latter are heathen and have no Christian missionaries to lay their wrongs before Sir Steuart Bayley.

If Mr. Bradlaugh has nothing more reliable to go upon than the hair-brained narrative of this hysterical writer and his commentator it is a pity that he has not waited to see how the case really stands. That there have been misunderstandings between the planters and some of the ryots in the indigo villages is not disputed. The relations between the planters and the cultivators are often unsatisfactory, for the ryots are frequently indebted to the planters for advances on future crops. In Behar and in various parts of Bengal, difficulties arising out of that fact have from time to time claimed the attention of the authorities. Behar seems to have been more fortunate in this matter than other districts, mainly through the formation, some years since, of an Indigo Planters' Association which has improved the relations between planters, landholders, and cultivators, and little difficulty has been found in adjusting such disputes as have arisen. In Bengal the practice is for the planter to obtain from the landlord or zemindar a lease of the village for a term of years, and in virtue of the lease to call upon the cultivators to grow indigo upon a portion of their farms every year under a system of advances. It is pretended that the Indian ryots in the Jessore district have been forced against their will to sow indigo. However this may be, they do not appear to have been injured, since from careful inquiry that has been made on the spot by the representative of the *Statesman* the ryots make a profit of a hundred and twenty per cent. upon the crop, which, moreover, only occupies the land from March till the end of June, and which does not interfere with the rabi crop. Indigo, however, has been such a fruitful cause of misunderstanding that we should not venture to say that the Jessore people have no grievance; but what seems to be beyond dispute is that the aggressors in this case were neither the planters nor the police, but the ryots themselves. A Mr. Sage, the manager of an opium factory opposite Benodepore, while engaged in sowing indigo was attacked by a mob of ryots, who drove him and his party from the field. The outrage was reported to Mr. Luson, the Joint Magistrate, who somewhat hastily set out with a treasury guard and a party of police in order to arrest the rioters. The arrest of about a dozen men more or less implicated in the disturbance, seems to have created great commotion in the village, and scarcely less commotion in the mind of Mr. Luson himself, who at once sent in an alarmist report of the affair to Government, and Government on his representations sent forty police to his assistance. The police seem to have conducted themselves properly. But some alarmists among the villagers spread the report that they were all so many soldiers who were coming to attack the place and kill the inhabitants. The *Mirror* correspondent throws more light upon the case than he perhaps intended when he says that the alarmed villagers were so credulous that they were disposed to believe every rumour. Here there is the explanation of the deserted state in which the Babus, who went to Benodepore, to report against the planters, the police, and Mr. Luson, found the village. A native of the locality who writes what looks like a very impartial account of the matter to the *Statesman* utterly denies the allegation that there was any looting in the village. The people deserted the place, he said, not because of looking, but solely through alarm at the reported coming of the military police. The allegation, therefore, that the police carried away everything that they could lay their hands on disappears. The truth of the matter is, as a native correspondent points out, that if the Benodepore people have suffered, they have suffered for the lawless conduct of their neighbours who took the law into their own hands in attacking the indigo sowing party. There seems, in truth, to be a too marked tendency on the part of the cultivators in that part of Bengal to take the law into their own hands. The Jessore mob are said by one correspondent to be acting with lawlessness, not only against the planters and their people, but against their own peaceful fellow-countrymen. In Nohatta the police have been attacked, and in another village a mob assembled around a house, in which a factory clerk and a number of others were assembled, broke in the outer door, and beat the inmates of the house. It is scarcely out of such material as this that an honest chronicler would weave such a story of oppression and terror as that which has been told in Calcutta, and apparently sent home for the instruction of Mr. Bradlaugh. A certain amount of indiscretion there has doubtless been on the part of the Jessore Joint Magistrate; but the local Government, we should imagine, are quite competent to deal with that. As to Mr. Bradlaugh's intervention in the matter, is it too soon to suggest to him that it is possible to over-do the part which he has taken upon himself in Parliament since his brief visit to India? Not everything that the Bengali press may think it worth while to allege against the Government and their agents is substantial enough to form the material of a question or a motion in the House of Commons. It is rather by a discreet conservation of his power of intervention in their behalf, than by constantly putting himself in evidence as an advocate of Indian claims, that Mr. Bradlaugh will best render service to the people of this country. A politician who means to render effectual service to a good cause should not ignore the principle of conservation of energy. The judicious selection of occasions for intervention would make his intervention when it was offered all the more effectual.

IN his recently issued book Sir Charles Dilke shows the Government of India what he considers an easy way to an addition of several millions a year to their revenue. There is nothing new in the idea of a tobacco-tax in India. What is new about Sir Charles Dilke's suggestion is the easy confidence with which he advances it. No suggested addition to our means of revenue has been more carefully discussed at one time or another than this has been, and those who have been most anxious to see it adopted have been most doubtful about the right method of adopting it. Sir John Strachey, for example, tantalises Indian financiers by estimating that a Government tobacco monopoly in India would probably yield a revenue of three or four crores a year; with this fatal defect, however, that the scheme is quite impracticable. Nearly twenty years ago a Bill was drawn up for the establishment of a tobacco *regie* in India. The scheme, however, did not meet with the approval of the Duke of Argyll, who was Secretary of State at the time. Sir Charles Dilke, strangely unconscious of the way in which these things are managed, ingeniously remarks that in such a matter the Indian Government ought to be the judges and not the India Office—an observation which seems to imply that Sir Charles Dilke has not thought much about the part which the Secretary of State's Council take in hindering the operations of Government in this country. The Bill, however, was withdrawn, and no attempt has since been made to put tobacco in India under taxation for imperial purposes. Sir Charles Dilke's idea seems to be that revenue should be raised upon tobacco in the form of a State monopoly. Let the Government, he says, take the whole tobacco trade of the country into their own hands; establishing, and at the same time well advertising, their monopoly, and they will find millions flowing into their purse from a source from which scarcely anything has as yet been drawn. But Sir Charles Dilke suggests no ways and means of carrying out this idea. We are afraid that Sir John Strachey's verdict against it must stand good. The difficulty of levying a tax upon tobacco would be at least as great as that of establishing a State monopoly of it. Tobacco is grown in all sorts of places, and under all sorts of conditions. It shows a wide variety in productiveness, the yield in Bengal ranging, it is said, from 160 lbs. to over 3,000 lbs. per acre, and the quality and cost of production vary in equal degree. It would obviously be exceedingly difficult to equitably classify soils showing such enormous difference in yield. There is, besides, the fact that tobacco is often grown on a small scale in gardens, and no method of levying taxation could be devised which did not make the collection in such cases vexatious to the cultivator. The Native States grow tobacco on a large scale, and unless some arrangements were made with them similar to those which have been made in regard to salt and opium, there would be strong inducement to smuggle tobacco across the frontiers. Sir John Strachey has pointed out that although a tobacco-tax would ultimately be paid by the consumer it would in the first instance have to be advanced by the producer, and would thus be levied in the most inconvenient and objectionable way. All the well-known objections, in fact, to the taxation of raw material would apply in this case, and we doubt if the Government, even under the pressure of strong necessity, would readily have recourse to a tax that would be so difficult to levy, and would present so wide a surface for friction. Sir Charles Dilke is on other and safer ground when he praises Indian tobacco, and claims for it a much greater vogue than it has yet had. It is something to say, as he says, that such strides have been made of late years in the manufacture of Indian tobacco that some Indian cigars are now superior to those of any district in the world, except the Vuelta Abajo of Cuba; and the best of them are now able to hold their own with Havanah cigars of ten times their price. The account is perhaps a little too flattering, for it ignores the fact that as there are faggots and faggots, so there are cheroots and cheroots, and that not a little has yet to be done in the way of improvement in preparation, and make and selection before full justice can be done to the undoubtedly valuable tobacco product of India. However, we welcome Sir Charles Dilke's testimony to the qualities of Indian tobacco, and we hope that he may convert the public at home to his opinion upon that point. He has chosen to disparage our armies, but to the statesman who makes our cheroots famous, even that may be forgiven.

WE understand that the reports which have appeared of the proceedings at Bhownugger in reference to the defamation case, are not quite accurate. It was not at the request of Mr. Payne, the defendants' solicitor, that an adjournment was made until Monday for the taking of evidence. The Commissioner had notified that the Commission would be opened, and arrangements made for its execution, on Saturday, the 10th, and that evidence would not be taken till Monday. When the formal business arranged for Saturday was concluded, the Commission adjourned, without any application for an adjournment being made by either party.

THE two Mahomedans who made an attempt on the life of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, Dewan of Cambay, have been committed to take their trial at the Cambay Criminal Sessions, which commence on Saturday under the presidency of the Sessions Judge Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Darukhanavala. The Political Agent, Mr. Cook, is expected to be present during the trial of the accused.

WE learn that, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his deceased son, Runchordas, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas has made arrangements to build a sanitarium for Hindus on Sion Hill, at an estimated cost of about a lakh of rupees.

THE first entries for the Poona meeting have been published and are as follows:—Maiden Galloways, fourteen; Derby, thirty-five; Criterion, ten; Junagadh Cup, nine; Aga Khan's Purse, twenty-four; Pony Derby, thirty-two; Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, nineteen; Welter, ten; Galloway Plate, eighteen; Stwards' Purse, seventeen; Champagne Stakes, forty-seven; Pony Cup, twenty-seven; Morvi Purse, ten; Turf Club Cup, forty-three; Merchants' Cup, thirty-three; Bhavnaghar Purse, four; Kirkee Cup, thirty-four; and Goudal Purse, eleven. This will be the last occasion (for some time) that the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Dr. Gaye, will be present, and it is particularly satisfactory that this should be, as the entries promise it will be, one of the most successful meetings held in Poona.

IN connection with the alleged forgery of opium certificates in Calcutta it is not likely that much sympathy will be felt for the banks which have suffered very heavy losses, apparently through their own carelessness, writes the *Pioneer*. The Board of Revenue furnish to all the banks regular returns from the opium godowns, and an examination of these would at once have shown that the undelivered chests at no time equalled more than a small portion of those pledged by Mr. Solomon. These returns are, we believe, specially circulated with a view to preventing fraudulent representations being made to local bankers by speculators in opium.

A NEWLY married Hindu girl is interdicted by custom, when living under her husband's roof, from talking to any

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14.

Senator Jones yesterday in the debate in the Senate on the Silver Bill made an eloquent speech in favour of the free coinage of silver.

The Senator's remarks were received with signs of approbation.

COUNT MOLTKE ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

BERLIN, MAY 14.

Count Von Moltke, speaking in the Reichstag to-day in support of the German Army Bill declared that the European situation was a problem of ever-increasing difficulty, and it was imperative that Germany should have a strong army in order to maintain peace.

A FRESH RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent telegraphs hat the Czar will shortly re-enter into an alliance with Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPTURE OF LINDI.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 13.

Major Wissmann bombarded and captured Lindi on the 10th instant.

ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

ROME, MAY 13.

Mon. Crispi, speaking in the Chamber to-day said Italy is in accord with England and Austria and would prevent any revolutions in the Balkan States threatening the peace of Europe.

As regards Abyssinia, he said, Italy would remain where she is in that country as the agreement between Italy and England was complete, and Italy will do nothing without England's concurrence.

HONOURS TO MR. STANLEY.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The freedom of the city was presented to Mr. Stanley yesterday at Guildhall in the presence of two thousand members of the Corporation and others, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Mr. Stanley who was enthusiastically received censured English journalism for having prevented England taking Congo and East Africa.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 2nd May, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

A GOVERNMENT FANCY DRESS BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 14.

Lord and Lady Harris will give a fancy dress ball at Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, on the 26th. It promises to be a brilliant affair.

A REGATTA MATCH.

A scratch regatta will be held here on the 29th inst. by the members of the Royal Connaught Boat Club.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Saroo, the tailor, who murdered a young girl for the sake of her ornaments, will be hanged at the Yerrowda Jail on Monday morning next.

A NAZIR COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

A pensioned nazir of the Small Cause Court has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of fraud.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

A deputation from the Provincial Congress will wait on H. E. the Governor at Poona next month.

CULTIVATORS PUNISHED FOR BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Four cultivators, convicted by the Mamlutdar for assaulting three European lads, near Poona, were fined Rs. 5 each. The records of the case will be sent to the Collector with a view of having the patel of the village punished for not protecting the lads.

THE SIAM BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

It is reported that the Siamese officials have removed the boundary marks at Mone, set up by Mr. Ney Elias, and are encroaching on British territory.

THE INDIGO NUISANCE.

Mr. Wharton, the indigo planter, against whom a false charge was recently preferred, has obtained a copy of the judgment for the purpose of prosecuting the complainants who appeared against him.

THE MAMLATDARS' "IMDEMNITY."

The *Pioneer* considers that the circular sent out by Mr. Moore, urging the Bombay Civil Servants to combine to censure the policy of the Ministry and H. E. the Viceroy's Government, was circulated after H. E. the Viceroy and his Council had finally declared their views in public.

A BILL TO EXTEND SMALL CAUSE COURT JURISDICTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, MAY 14.

A Bill will shortly be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council to extend the jurisdiction of the Madras Small Cause Court relieving the High Court of some of its work.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay yesterday.

In spite of the sanguine announcements of experiments which have been published from time to time, colour photographs remain still much in the position of blue roses and other unrealised dreams of the scientific world. Dr. Norris, who, in an outburst of enthusiasm, assured his comrades at the dinner of the Birmingham Photographic Society, that he should die happier if he could but live to see colour photography established, does not look, he tells us, to practical photographers to make this great stride in the photographic art, but rather some of those original thinkers who "know no dangers and recognise no impossibilities." Colours, he observed, had been photographed in a fleeting manner, and a Birmingham man had gone some distance on the path towards discovery; but unhappily the secret has not yet been found, and the public must receive affirmations to the contrary with the hesitation that attaches to other statements one occasionally sees as to the invention of an adequate substitute for blood corpuscles. Some people evidently believe these statements, for one gentleman, Dr. Norris tells us, actually visited him under the belief that his life could be indefinitely prolonged by a purchase of fresh corpuscles

MATHERAN IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 13.

This place has been very agreeable for the last three or four days. The mists that harbinger the approaching monsoon have come to the hill and made the air cool and fresh, especially at night. To this change of air may be attributed the social activity that is beginning to manifest itself. The residents, at the Rugby Hotel this afternoon, gave an afternoon party, at which the guests vigorously engaged in such active games as rounders and French bundles. But with this exception the great events of the Matheran season are at present in the *paulo post futurum tense*. We are going to have shortly a tattoo show, a lawn-tennis tournament, the Scottish orphanage sports, and a visit from the band of the Marine Battalion if three hundred rupees can be gathered together to pay their expenses. This programme, as you will observe, includes two novelties. Of these the tattoo show deserves to be greeted, and will no doubt be greeted with general approbation. The prospect of getting a few rupees in prizes for the best kept tattoo will doubtless act wonderfully as an incentive to induce the owners of ponies to take more care of their beasts. Indeed, the charm of the prospect of pecuniary remuneration seems to be working already, if we may judge from the exceptionally well-groomed look of some of the ponies that are brought to our doors. As to the other innovation, the introduction of a military band, there is more room for difference of opinion. Some rather object to the idea as somehow tending to disturb the quiet and seclusion which constitute the chief charm of Matheran. But those who object to a bandstand on the hill can easily, if they feel so inclined, avoid the gay assemblies to be enlivened by military music, and find in the lonely woods the solitude they prefer to social gaiety. They will have a fair chance of seeing in the woods panthers and cheetahs for the hill seems to be infested with these animals. A lady saw one of them on the road as she was going to the gymkhana, and five or six of them have been killed round about Matheran during the present season. The stories of these kills are certainly not all fables, for on passing through the bazaar to-day I saw a beautiful panther's skin, the owner of which had been killed in the direction of Chowk.

Our library is not a very flourishing or progressive institution; indeed it hardly admits of extension while confined within the narrow limits of one small room. The cupboards are kept strictly locked, so that, if you want to get books out, you must shout yourself hoarse calling for the sepoy to bring the keys from the adjacent office. Luckily one or two of the panes of the cupboards are wanting, and, if you happen to see a book that you want within reach of a hand inserted through the aperture, you can provide yourself with literature without trouble. In this way I succeeded in semi-feloniously extracting—but I must not say what I extracted, lest the library book might reveal my identity to the curious. After this grumble we must not forget to notice one distinct improvement in the library, the presence on its table of one or two of the best magazines, the short articles of which are the very thing to wile away the spare hours of a holiday.

Two or three *jinrickshas* have appeared on the hill. Their coming is sure to be the beginning of the end of the tonjon system of conveyance in Matheran. Between the merits of the two vehicles there is such a wide difference that the *jinricksha* must supersede the tonjon as surely as the steam-engine superseded the coach. Probably the tonjonwallas will fight against the change, as one or two men can draw a *jinricksha*, while six or eight men are needed for a tonjon. They will argue that the abolition of the tonjon will diminish the demand for their labour on the hill, forgetting the probability, that, as *jinrickshas* are so much more comfortable and will be so much less expensive than tonjons, the demand for *jinrickshas* would be twice as great as it could ever be for tonjons.

The "Wilderness" has been turned into an hotel under the loyal name of the Albert Victor. It has a fine large verandah that looks inviting to the passer-by, but somehow or other its rooms have remained almost empty, while the old-established hotels are teeming with visitors.

In the dearth of social intelligence I shall conclude my letter with a picture of Matheran from the native point of view, as given in the poem of a local *dirzee*, whose verses are popular in this region. The poem may be translated as follows in metre not very different from that of the original:—

Oh! Matheran Hill is fair to behold,
Its water is pure and its breeze is ice-cold,
Its wonderful sights well deserve admiration,
And the English delight in this excellent station,
That wonderful people in proof of their skill
Have raised mighty works on the top of the hill.
Before the gymkhana are mango boughs swaying,
Within are wide spaces devoted to playing.
On Saturday always at four by the clock
You may see how the players gymkanawards flock,
Fair ladies and gentlemen eager to play,
Whose ponies and tonjons are thronging the way.
In the season of May from the dust in the air,
And the hubbub of voices you'd think 'twas a fair.
By the banyas and shopkeepers plying their trade
Of buying and selling great profits are made.
There's the Seth Motiram of his trade at the top,
Who has lakhs upon lakhs of rupees in his shop.
On Sunday what crowds to the temple repair
Where the white people gather for sermon and prayer!
The bazaar has for master a gentleman grand,
And all on the hill must obey his command.
Then kind Doctor Suntaram! Well do we know
That he loves his best drugs on the poor to bestow.
There are taxes for sweepers, for houses, for grounds.
With police at his back Keshorao goes his rounds;
These policemen have sticks, and they carry away
The chatties of all who their rents fail to pay.
For the poor on the hill little work can be found,
By heavy oppression they're steadily ground.
Day by day they're in trouble. No work can they get.
For food for their children they constantly fret.
Yet the *Sirkar* shows mercy to young and to old,
And the water is pure and the breeze is ice-cold.
Each Englishman here eats the air like a king,
Go and see for yourselves if you doubt what I sing,
Go and live in the bungalow built of black stone,
And breathe the fresh air to our mountain that's blown.
Pisurnath, the great king, to his shrine by the lake
The people must always their offerings take.
Springs cooler than Malet's can nowhere be found,
Which flows in a plentiful stream from the ground.
A sepoy so stern is on guard at the place,
That all who go there hate the sight of his face.
Clever folk, who the market of Matheran throng,
Would ye know who's the poet that made you this song?
Rajaram is his name. He's the soul of good cheer
And the women rejoice when they see him appear.

In the above verses the bungalow of black stone is Stone House, near Louisa Point, which used to belong to Mr. Latham, but has lately been sold to a Sisterhood. Keshorao is the name of a clerk who no longer officiates in the Superintendent's office. Pisurnath was a saint belonging to the Dhungar tribe, which supplies Matheran with milk and butter. This shrine is in the wood near Danger Point, where may be seen a stone pillar, a wooden arch supporting many bells, and stones sprinkled with red colour suggestive of blood. Nor is real blood wanting, though it is less conspicuous than the colour plastered on the stones. On closer inspection a darker patch of colour may be seen in the shrine, which testifies to the slaughter of many sacrificial cocks. At the end of the song the writer gives his name according to the Mahratta custom, lest someone else might get the credit of the fugitive verses. The ending will remind the Greek scholar of the Homeric hymn quoted by Thucydides in which, if I remember right, the poet calls upon the Greek women, when asked whose strains delight them most, to reply that their favourite is a blind old man who lives in Chios. Nor should we be surprised at finding resemblances between indigenous Indian and Greek poetry, as both are produced to a large extent under the same conditions, and must be regarded as lays to be recited or sung to the people and not as literature to be read in books.

The news from the Dacca keddahs is extremely satisfactory. Mr. Savi has captured no fewer than 247 elephants in his last expedition.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 37,80,616 for the purpose of supplying 260 locomotives and 6,161 vehicles of the North-Western Railway with brake gear piping.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, the subject of the present charges for admission to the Victoria Gardens, is one which merits the careful attention of all those representatives of the people who really have the interests of their constituents at heart. The question under debate really resolves itself into the following simple issue:—Shall the Victoria Gardens be henceforward a garden reserved for the enjoyment of the rich, or a garden for the rich, yes, but also, *first and above all*, a garden for the poor? I do not think there can be much doubt in the minds of any but the selfish and the heartless what the answer to this question ought to be. The rich classes of Bombay have as a general rule gardens of their own. They live in cool, well-ventilated houses; they have carriages and horses; life is made easy and pleasant and healthful for them by all those appliances for comfort and for sanitation which money can command. On the other hand, the poorer classes in this city suffer from the want of these things. They live in small over-heated, over-crowded rooms. The houses they occupy are too frequently unwholesome and unclean. Filthiness surrounds them and vitiates the air they breathe. The result is disease, and a deteriorating race.

These insanitary conditions are common, in a greater or less degree, to all densely-populated cities. It is the special function of municipal governments, worthy of the name, to legislate for their mitigation. This is to be accomplished mainly by good drainage, pure water, wide streets, and public recreation grounds. The Bombay Municipality have of late years been endeavouring to do their duty in the promotion of the first three of these essentials. They have unquestionably gone in exact opposition to their duty in respect of the last, by the virtual exclusion of the people from the Victoria Gardens by the new tariff of admission fees.

The object sought in the creation of the Victoria Gardens was that they should be a recreation-ground for the people. It was for this purpose that the land for them was granted. Situated within easy reach of some of the most densely populated districts of the native town, they have from the first been marked out as a garden for the masses. They have not, until lately, been as well laid out or looked after as they should have been; but despite all shortcomings, they have proved very popular. On Sundays, on public holidays, and on Saturday afternoons, they have been largely patronised. Not the least of their attractions, on such occasions, was the large number of native families, respectable but not rich people, who could be seen there enjoying an outing. Of Europeans of a corresponding class, there was, especially on Saturdays, a considerable attendance.

It was no doubt because of the popularity and usefulness of the Gardens that the late Municipal Commissioner undertook the work of their improvement. Much has recently been done in that direction. The area of the grounds has been enlarged; and the housing and arrangement of the animals greatly improved.

In consequence of these additions and improvements the Gardens have never been so well equipped to fulfil their proper mission as they are now. If they have been a benefit and enjoyment to the poorer classes in the past, they might in the future be far more so.

Unfortunately, simultaneously with these additions to their attractions, the Corporation have virtually closed them to the people. For four days in each week the Gardens can now only be entered on payment of a fee. On Saturday afternoons and on Sundays, the only two days when the great mass of the people are able to visit them, the admission charge is four annas. The result is, as anyone can satisfy himself by a visit, that on those days instead of as formerly, being filled with bright faces, the Gardens are practically empty. What is the motive for this action? Is it that the poor may be excluded and the Gardens reserved solely for the rich? Or is it, as in some other of its recent enterprises, that the Corporation is not content to expend money for the good of the city unless it can turn the transaction into a financial *coup*? In the matter of new roads smartness in land-dealing is justifiable; but the case is surely widely different when for the sake of an annual revenue of a few hundreds of rupees a year, the only public garden in this city worthy of the name, is closed every Sunday to the people. Such a policy is an illiberal one, and it is also, I submit, a short-sighted one. It will operate to discourage those gifts to the Gardens which might otherwise be looked for. The Corporation are now inviting donations of animals and of cages for them. It can hardly expect that this appeal will be responded to until it is known that admission to the Gardens has been restored to the poorer classes.

To briefly recapitulate what I have urged. The admission fees now charged at the Victoria Gardens defeat the purpose for which those Gardens were created, and enormously depreciate their usefulness. Those fees should, if possible, be entirely abolished, and the Gardens, like parks and gardens of almost every other great city, be maintained by the Municipality for the enjoyment and health of the people. If, however, the Corporation are determined to charge fees for admission on certain days of the week, Saturdays and Sundays should not be included.—Yours, &c.,

BRIGADE SURGEON.

Bombay, 13th May.

THE PROTEST FROM THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to state that the so-called protest from the Portuguese community of Bombay *in re* the late elections at Goa, about which there appeared a paragraph in your columns, reminds me of the famous memorial of the three Tooley-Street tailors, and that I think it is highly improper on the part of the few persons who attended the meeting to make it appear as if it were composed of, or represented the feelings of, the entire community. In the first place, the two gentlemen, who issued and signed the hand-bills for a public meeting of the Portuguese community, are not Portuguese subjects, they having, under the Portuguese Code, lost their rights of citizenship. Section 2 of article 22 of the Portuguese Civil Code runs as follows:—"The rights and qualifications of a Portuguese citizen are lost when any one without the permission of Government accepts public duties, favours, pensions or decorations from any foreign Government: he may, however, rehabilitate himself by a special concession from Government."

I am not much concerned with Goa politics, but I cannot pass over in silence the attempt to palm off the proceedings of the meeting held in the rooms of the Institute Luzo-Indiano as the acts and resolutions of the Portuguese community in Bombay, to which I have the honor to belong.

Of the legality or illegality of the acts of the Government of Goa in regard to the late elections, the matter being *sub judice*, it is nothing but fair for all parties to suspend their judgment, and withhold condemnation or approval of the acts or orders of the Governor-General until the termination of the legal proceedings already instituted.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Mazagon, 12th May, 1890.

VEGETARIANS *VS.* FLESH-EATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Byramji Panday, in his speech at the Parsee vegetarian dinner held on Sunday last, observed emphatically that it was ordained by nature that man should live on vegetable food exclusively. The enthusiastic lover of vegetables seems to forget that nature could not have intended the entire human race to derive sustenance from vegetable food exclusively, because in countries situated in the arctic region man lives simply on fish, oil, and flesh of white bears, vegetables not growing there. It is only in tropical countries that man lives chiefly upon vegetables. In densely-peopled countries where the population is greater than the production of the country, a mixed diet of animal and vegetable substances is found to be accordant with the dictates of economy as well as with the conditions that are essential to health. In such countries every possible source of supply has to be taken advantage of in order that the entire population may be sufficiently fed. It is for this and other reasons that in almost all the countries of the world man mingles flesh and vegetable in various proportions in his food. This conclusively proves that Mr. Panday's favourite theory is not borne out by facts.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI PATEL.

17, Homji Street, Fort, 14th May, 1890.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain C. H. Morrice, Royal Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on privats affairs. Lieutenant H. C. L. Cole, Leicestershire Regiment, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

The following appointments have been made:—Captain K. E. Lean, Station Staff Officer, Mian Mir, to officiate as first class Station Staff Officer, Ferozpore. Captain W. Seton, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be Adjutant. 15th Sikhs.—Major H. A. Abbott to be Commandant; Major R. C. Hadow to be Second-in-command; and Captain P. A. Buckland to be Wing Commander, but to remain seconded. 16th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Stoddart to be Commandant; Captain A. Montanaro to be Second-in-command; Captain A. D. Enriquez to be Wing Commander, but to remain seconded; and Captain R. B. Shawe to be Wing Commander sub. *pro tem.* 23rd Pioneers—Captain A. E. Jones to be Wing Commander, and Lieutenant A. Wallace-Dunlop to be Wing Officer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—"So far the ubiquitous ekka and indigenous tat seem to have escaped the vigilant eye of the Commissary-General as a cheap and efficient auxiliary for the transport service of the army in India and the level portions of the north-western frontier. The ekka is a vehicle, even in its pristine stage as handed down to us probably from the days of Chandra Gupta and earlier, of the simplest, lightest, strongest and most economical construction. The draft is reduced to a minimum and its capacity, judging from the protruding limbs one sees, apparently expansive and unlimited. The pony also is a unique creation evolved apparently for the performance of a maximum of work on a minimum of food. He seems to thrive and flourish on a nutriment of road dust and stable refuse. Seriously, why should not the ekka be as serviceable an adjuct of the army as the once derided, but now recognised and appreciated, cycle in England? The latter has even been fastened with red tape to the drill-book, and will doubtless ere long be rendered terrible and complicated with a special drill. A railway wagon will hold, properly packed, an immense quantity of ekka transport ready for instant use anywhere. In Ireland during the Fenian times the practical effect of mounting infantry on cars and enabling them to keep up with the cavalry in every part of the country, was immense on the "rebels." The formation of a trial ekka service at some transport centre would probably lead to valuable results in the improvement of the vehicle and ponies, and would pave the way for the organisation of a larger service when needed from the material everywhere to hand."

THE MAHARANA OF CUTCH.

H. H. THE MAHARANA OF CUTCH arrived at the Grant Road Station on Tuesday night, accompanied by his brother, Prince Dooluba, Colonel Salmon, the Political Agent, the Dewan, the Private Secretary Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhoojwalla, the medical officer, and about twenty-five followers. He was received on alighting by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, Mahomedally Adumjee Peerbhoy, Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Javerilal Umiashanker, Mansookram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim, Ghellabhoy Haridass, and others, who had assembled to do him honour, and after the customary salutations, he was decorated with garlands by Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy and Mr. Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, from whom he was also pleased to accept some beautiful bouquets. Prince Dooluba, Colonel Salmon, the Dewan, and others were also similarly honoured. His Highness then drove off in a carriage-and-four to Mr. Adumjee's fine and airy bungalow, on the Nepean Sea Road, which had been sumptuously furnished for his Highness's accommodation. Yesterday afternoon, his Highness left for Mahableshwar with Prince Dooluba, Colonel Salmon, the State officials, and followers. He was met at the station by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Javerilal Umiashunker, Mansookhram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy Maldeviwalla, Ghellabhoy Haridass, and others, and were again decorated as before with garlands by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy and Mohomedally Adumjee Peerbhoy. Prince Dooluba and Colonel Salmon and the Dewan and others were also presented with garlands and bouquets.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE following progress report for April has been issued:—

1. The masonry for the side walls and head of the dock was in progress over the whole length at levels varying from 69·75 to 91·00, or coping level on the west side, and from 69·75 to 90·00 on the east side. The masonry of the floor extended over a length of 385 feet, of which 365 feet was paved and completed. The masonry of the pump well was commenced on the 25th. During the month 1,060 brass of masonry were built, making a total 6,769 brass since the commencement of the work.

2. The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

Rubble	6,000	c. ft.
Composite facing, dressed	16,707	"
Dressed altars, inverts, and ashlar	14,183	"
Dressed granite	2,667	"
Sand	5,000	"
Lime	7,000	"
Cement	82	tons.
C. I. culvert pipes	14	"

3. The suction-pipes and foot valves for the main pumping engines arrived on the 21st, ex Rosetta.

4. The excavation of the Dock was complete, with the exception of a length of 90 ft. of hearting at the head, which stood at an average level of 65·00 T. H.D. The excavation for the pump-well foundations was completed, the lowest part of the foundation being at 42·00 T.H.D.

5. Since the commencement of the work 25,964 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam behind walls and at Tank Bunder.

7. The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 1,711.

A SONG OF THE P. W. D.

[BY THE X. E. N. (C.E.)]

I.

The Sirkar raised a little loan of fifty lakhs or so,
Then built a lovely *Nahir*, but that *Nahir* wouldn't flow.
For they'd put a Sapper on it, and he dug it straight up hill,
Then got the thanks of Government for engineering skill.

II.

The Sirkar raised a further loan, of seventy lakhs 'tis said;
For the specialists reported they must 'raise that river bed.'
Meantime the river bubbles on, the zemindar sits still
And sees his harvest dying—It was engineering skill.

III.

The Sirkar built a railway line, 'twas called the Merve-Herat.
They put a Sapper on it, for he knew what he was at.
It was a line strategic. So he gummed it with cement.
Upon the shifting desert sand—then waited the event.

IV.

It made the Portland Company. It also made a knight.
But the sky wept o'er that Railway, and it vanished out of sight.
It plunged a country into debt; but the scientific corps
Plucked yet another laurel and made yet another score.

(The R. E.'s version has not yet reached us.—Ed., C. and M. G.)

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, which takes very much the same view as we have done regarding the hall-marking of silver plate, says:—In suggesting lately an optional hall-mark for Indian silver ware, we only put it forward as one of the ways that might be found out of the difficulty. Some who have every claim to be heard on the matter, consider that the plan is not practical. But is this really so? Optional hall-marking means a Government assay office at some chosen place in India, to which, if they wished it, native silversmiths might send their ware to receive the Government stamp, in the same manner as the English silversmith sends his unfinished, but nearly finished, ware to receive the English hall-mark. There is not, of course, a parity of conditions between the two countries; but do they differ so widely that the most substantial workers in Cutch, Jaipur and elsewhere, would not find it pay to get their silver guaranteed? We do not attempt to decide, but we do not think there is anything impossible in the proposal to have the hall-mark—if there is to be an Indian hall-mark—optional. Nothing, of course, can or will be done in India until it is known what Mr. Goschen's proposals are.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation yesterday there were present:—Sir Henry Morland, chairman, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., M. N. Banaji, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. B. Barbhaya, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE PAWAI WATER WORKS.

The following official report regarding the recent visit of the Standing Committee to the Pawai Water Works was recorded:—

At their meeting of the 16th April last, some members of the Standing Committee having expressed a wish to visit Pawai, in order to see the progress of the works for the additional water-supply at that place decided upon by the Corporation, it was the general opinion that as these works were of an urgent character, and had attracted much attention, and as some important points still remained to be settled, it would be satisfactory to the members to see the works and form their own opinion upon them. It was accordingly decided to go on Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd April, on the understanding that this should be done at the expense of the members themselves. The Standing Committee meeting was arranged at an early hour, so as to admit of the completion of business, and the members, with Mr. Ollivant, the Commissioner, and Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, assembled again at the Victoria Station and proceeded to Coorla by the local train leaving at 3-30 p.m. After a drive of about 45 minutes, the members arrived at Pawai and were met by Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer for Water Works, and at once proceeded to view the works. They first visited the main portion of the dam where they found some excavation still in progress, but nearly complete. The central portion of the dam at this point was in a forward state. It measures 29 feet in thickness at the bottom, and 16 feet thick at the level reached, and was to be tapered to a thickness of 8 feet at the top, all of solid lime mortar masonry, with a foundation of cement mortar masonry. Further on, the dam had reached the full height, and the coping stones were being prepared; some were already laid. At this point the face work could be examined, and seemed excellent; the pointing of Portland cement was being put in, and is of the best description and quite impervious to water. The stone, which is obtained from two or three local quarries, about two miles distant, is a nice pale-blue trap of good quality for its purpose. The site of the lake that is to be, was still occupied by trees, but their removal was to be commenced at once. The contractors for the dam works are Messrs. Hirji and Raoji. The members then went over the dam to the 48-inch outlet pipe line, the excavation for which was found practically completed. A road has been constructed beside it, which will form the communication between the pumping engines and the lake. At this point was seen the foundation for a small bridge to carry the road over what will remain of the Pawai river. This concrete bed was a remarkable piece of work. It had only been laid the day before, and was already as hard as the surrounding rock. Further on, the pipe-laying was in full progress, about 1,500 feet of it out of the total of 1,950 feet, was already laid and jointed. The excavations, laying of mains, &c., have been carried out by Messrs. Framji and Jivanji. The members of the Committee then reached the pumping engine station. Here they found the engine-house, which includes the boilers and a coal store in one building, in a very forward condition. The building is firmly founded, but for the purpose of cheapness and rapid construction, the sides and roofing are of light iron work and corrugated sheets. The heavy foundation for the engines and pumps was all but complete, and the underground work for the rather complicated suction and delivery-pipe connection was done. The pumps are being arranged so as to draw from the small stream which comes down the Vehar valley, as well as from the Pawai lake, which is their main purpose, and the water can be delivered either into the 32-inch or 24-inch Vehar mains, direct or on to the Vehar filter-beds or into the lake itself. One of the pumps was on the ground, but not unpacked. The boilers, which are Badcock and Wilcox's multitubular, were nearly erected, and the brick base of the chimney was nearly done. The chimney itself is to be of iron. Near by, the foundations were being put in for the quarters for the engine-drivers and firemen. The pumping machinery and boilers were contracted for by Messrs. Simpson & Co., of Pimlico; and their engineer, Mr. Brigge, junior, who came out from England specially to superintend the erection of the machinery, afforded the Committee ready information; as did Mr. Whitburn, engineer in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, who contracted for the conveyance from Bombay to Pawai of the machinery and the erection of the same thereat, as also for the provision of sheds and buildings appurtenant to the pumping station.

The members of the Standing Committee were of opinion that the progress of the work had been remarkable. Considering that the Pawai project was first suggested to the Standing Committee on the 20th November last, and only sanctioned by the Corporation on the 25th idem, the amount of work done was most creditable to all concerned, and there seems no doubt the work will be completed at the time expected—at the latest by the end of June—while pumping can probably be commenced before that. The visit was most interesting and satisfactory to the members who attended.

FILLING IN OF A WELL.

The Committee considered memorandum of the 7th instant from the Commissioner, requesting sanction under section 381 of the Act, to the service of a notice on Mr. Premjee Tricumdas, requiring him to fill in the well attached to his house in Samuel Street, as the water thereof was impure.

Dr. Cowasjee was strongly opposed to the filling-in of wells, particularly when the city was threatened with a water famine. Unless the water was very foul and was found to emit poisonous gases, these wells should never be filled in. They were very useful in cases of fire. He would be the last man to recommend people to drink water from wells situated near privies; but unless the water was very foul, the committee should as a rule set their face against filling in these wells.

Mr. Banaji suggested that in the case of wells situated near privies, the Municipal Commissioner would do well to compel in the first instance, under the provisions of the Act, the owner to clean the well, and it was only in a case where it was found that the well was very foul and it was impossible to clean it, that the Commissioner should order the filling in of the well. As the feeling of the Committee was against the filling in of wells, it was resolved to refer the matter back to the Commissioner, to inquire if the well in question could not be cleaned.

DRAINS AT NOWROJEE HILL.

The committee gave sanction to orders in writing being given by the Commissioner to Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim and Mr. Mahomedbhai Padamsi, authorising them to carry drains from their respective premises at Nowrojee Hill, through ground belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett. The Municipal Commissioner explained that the drains of houses belonging to the respective parties could not be carried to the Municipal drain except through Mr. Jalbhoy's property.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,04,731-5-10 from the Municipal Building Fund Investment, to provide for the payment during the current official year of the following charges on account of the new building:—(1) construction; (2) architect's fees; (3) supervising establishment; (4) boarding, stationery and printing; and (5) professional or law charges, &c.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

I HAVE been "refreshing the machine" with a visit to Oxford, writes the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*. There I heard an amusing story anent Mr. Charles Dodgson, *sive tu mavis* Lewis Carroll. When "Alice in Wonderland" was written it came into the Queen's hand, as do most good books that her subjects produce. Her Majesty was of course delighted with it, and caused to be intimated to the author that she would be greatly obliged by his forwarding to her such future books as he might write. Mr. Dodgson is, as you doubtless know, but as the Queen apparently did not, a mathematical tutor and lecturer at Christ Church, and in that capacity produces many works, doubtless of great excellence, but in an entirely different style from "Alice in Wonderland." For some years, therefore, Her Majesty used regularly to receive "by gracious permission" abstruse little volumes on angles and equations, sines and cosines, cubes and squares, and whatsoever else of unintelligible may be comprised in the science of the higher mathematics, concerning which, as the Roman citizen observed (according to Shakespeare), "I am but, as you would say, a cobbler." Whether these gifts are still forwarded to the royal library, or what becomes of them when they get there, the story does not explain. To be sure they are likely to be as welcome, and to be as eagerly read as anything the author of "Alice in Wonderland" has lately done in his lighter vein.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

SELDOM, observes a home paper, has there been such a gathering at a committee meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society as that which assembled within the walls of the Mission House in Bishopsgate-street on the 24th ult. There are, we are informed, about 150 members of that committee, ministers and laymen from all parts of the country, and most of these were present to discuss all the questions which have arisen out of the articles written by Dr. Lunn, a returned missionary, and published by the Rev. H. P. Hughes in his paper the *Methodist Times*. The articles advocate a new policy for the Indian mission stations, involving a great reduction of the education work of the missions, a great development of the strictly evangelistic work, and a re-arrangement and reduction of stipends to bring the missionaries more closely into touch with the native population. This proposed policy aroused the indignation of the missionaries themselves, who assert that personal charges of luxury were made against them; and they refuse to believe that the articles in question, when interpreted, are a charge against a policy only. The reform party deny all personalities, and defend their proposed new policy in a lengthy statement printed and circulated among the members of the committee. This pamphlet is entitled, "A Summary Statement of the Facts and Arguments upon which the New Missionary Policy is Based." It is prepared and signed jointly by the Rev. H. P. Hughes and the Rev. Dr. Lunn, at the request of the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. At the meeting which opened this morning, and which is likely to be a protracted inquiry, several Indian missionaries were present, including two educational missionaries—Professor Patterson and Professor Findlay—who have been called home to meet the other side, and state the case of the Indian brethren.

The statement prepared by Mr. Hughes and Dr. Lunn is said to be a powerful one, by reason of the evidence which it produces in the first place from the aggrieved missionaries themselves, quotations from whose letters and articles are given, showing clearly that they have for some years been dissatisfied with the progress made and the policy adopted by the Mission House at home; and secondly, by reason of the evidence produced from the American Methodist Missionary Society, which is even now pursuing much the same policy as is advocated by the critics, and with greater success than is achieved by the English Society.

In the first place it is shown that Methodism has been dissatisfied for the last ten years with the state of affairs. Prominent laymen, including the Right Hon. Henry Fowler, M.P., had called attention to it, and Professor Findlay himself wrote in 1888 saying there was "undeniably something amiss," and that the "general progress was not such as might be looked for," while Mr. Little, the chairman of one of the Indian districts, prepared figures showing that the Wesleyan was at the bottom of all the great missionary societies in India. He said, indeed, that after twenty-six years' work in India every year "deepened the impression that we are on the wrong tack."

The secret of the failure is attributed by the critics not to persons but to the policy. "We entirely agree with Mr. Little and Mr. Findlay that we ought to establish powerful and well-manned mission centres in India. But we think their reform does not go far enough. In addition to that, we hold that we ought to completely transform our educational policy. We believe (1) that educational agencies should be quite subordinate to the direct work of preaching the gospel; (2) that educational agents should be, as far as possible, layman; and (3) that the advantages of education should be given mainly to our own native converts, and especially to those of them who may become catechists or ministers." Some significant statistics are next given showing the much greater success attending those missions which have adopted the Evangelistic policy to the widest extent. On the question of the missionary's style of living the signatories say they enter into details with reluctance, but have been forced to do so by the action of those in India. Opinions of distinguished native Christians, are given: for instance, Mr. S. Satthianadhan, M.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), &c., who says that the life of a missionary in India is entirely different from what it was twenty years ago:—

Many a Missionary returns home with *no more knowledge of the inner life of native Christians than learned from Catechists and Mission Agents*. House-to-house visitation is becoming *rarer and rarer* and in the majority of cases where such visits are made the missionary seldom loses sight of the social gulf which separates him from the native Christian.

And he claims that the committee should hear the opinions of independent native Christians on the subject. Miss Joseph, of Benares, (Baptist Zenana Mission), is also quoted as speaking strongly against the missionary separation from the natives. Then the pamphlet says:—

We cannot but think that even our own brethren have unwittingly and unintentionally fallen short. In the first place, it is the custom in South India, and, we believe, in the North also, to hold two district meetings. The first is styled the European, and the second the native district meeting. During the first meeting the ordained native ministers who are in full connection with the Wesleyan Conference, and whose names are printed in the minutes of the Conference in the alphabetical list of the ministers of our church, are excluded. It may be said that this meeting discusses only the policy and work of the society and its finances in so far as they affect the European brethren. This is true with regard to the finances, but it is impossible, or ought to be, to draw any hard and fast line between the work of the European missionary and that of his native helper, and the policy which should guide the efforts of both. It is useless to assert that native minist

itself criticised, and whose policy is condemned, not to try the issues. Once again it failed to do anything of the kind, but after a day's deliberation decided to refer the whole matter to a sub-committee of four ministers and four laymen, presided over by the President of the Conference, and with full power to call upon critics and missionaries for explanations when such explanations are necessary. This sub-committee will sit in Whit-week, and its constitution is (with Mr. Hughes's consent) left to the President. As to the proceedings of yesterday, little need be said. On the question of procedure, Mr. Hughes referred to the persistent attacks made upon his colleague, and suggested that if anybody had a charge to bring against him it should be brought at once. The President and the secretaries denied that there was anything against Dr. Lunn's character. The Indian missionaries who were present made speeches, and demanded a complete and impartial investigation. Mr. Hughes welcomed a full inquiry into facts, but refused to have anything to do with a mere discussion of questions of rhetoric. He also adduced a new point in his case—namely, that the London Missionary Society pays its missionaries just about the amount advocated by Dr. Lunn. The rest of the discussion was of no public interest."

THE ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

FOLLOWING on the departmental enquiries into the recent accident which befell the up-Coorla passenger train on the morning of the 3rd instant, the signaller, John Alexius, who stands charged with committing a rash and negligent act, owing to his having lowered the distant and home signals at the Victoria Terminus to an incoming train, whilst another was being shunted at the time on the cross over-road, was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, for trial. Inspector Jefferies, who prosecuted on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Police, preferred the charge against the accused under Section 26 of the Railway Act of 1879. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, conducted the defence. Before the examination of witnesses was begun, Inspector Jefferies addressed the Court, and briefly laid before the Magistrate the facts of the case. He, moreover, pointed out that the home signal did not signify an entry of a statement on a piece of paper, but was a signal in the station itself. In the present case the accused was one of the block signallers who transmitted their signals in the working of trains by electricity. On the 3rd instant at about 10-30 p. m., Madras time, the accused was at the Victoria Terminus. On that date he gave "line clear" for the 178 up-Coorla passenger, and at the same time there was a part of a train standing on the same line in the yard, in front of the cabin of the accused. An entry in his own handwriting had been made by the accused in his books when he gave line clear to the Musjid station at the time when the empty train fouled the main line.

The first witness was William John Murch, the engine-driver of the 178 up-Coorla train, proceeding on the morning of the 3rd instant from Musjid Bunder.

The Magistrate: When did this accident occur?—It happened on the morning of the 3rd at 10-39 a.m. I was bringing the up-Coorla local. I arrived at 10-36 at the Musjid Bunder about two minutes overtime. After receiving the guard's signal and two strokes of the bell from the platform, which denoted line clear, I immediately proceeded. I then started for the Victoria Terminus. I observed that the distance-signal for the Victoria Terminus was lowered. This signal also denoted "line clear." After leaving the Carnac Bridge, about half a train's length, I observed that the home signal for the Victoria Terminus was likewise lowered.

The Magistrate: What idea had you of this?

Witness: I understood that the line was clear to the Victoria Terminus platform.

Inspector Jefferies: Did you go into the station?—No, because I collided with another train. After passing within the home signal, about seventy yards, I observed the Permanent-Way Inspector Vasey, making some repairs to the down line. Immediately after I heard a danger whistle, which came from the Victoria Terminus yard. I then observed the permanent-way inspector look towards the Victoria Terminus yard and then face me, holding up both his hands, which I understood was meant to be a danger signal. I immediately shut off steam and applied the hand and automatic brakes. This checked the speed of the train very considerably, and while I reversed the lever I observed an obstruction on the cross over-road. Some empty carriages were on the up-line. The lever of the engine was then reversed.

The Magistrate: What did you do that for?—In order to prevent a collision with the empty carriages. When I first applied the lever I was at a distance of about twelve yards from the train. This was all I could do to avoid the collision. But notwithstanding this I collided. The engine collided with an empty first-class carriage. My engine was also damaged. I do not know the damages that were caused to the other train.

The Magistrate: What happened at the time of the collision?—When the engine collided the fireman was thrown off the engine on to the ballast. I was thrown on top of him. The second guard from the front brake of the train was thrown out on top of me. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: Do you know the nature of the injuries?—The fireman's left shoulder was dislocated. I received a bruise on the left knee-cap.

The Magistrate: And was the guard hurt?—No, Sir, but he fell on top of me. (Laughter.)

What did you do after the collision?—After the collision I got up and jumped on the engine and shut off steam, and released the automatic brake.

What was likely to result from the steam not being shut off?—The train was likely to steam back into the Musjid Station if I had not shut it off.

The Magistrate: What was the cause of this accident?—The cause of this was owing to several empty carriages being on the up line, notwithstanding the signals which showed the line clear.

Inspector Jefferies: Do you recollect doing anything else to intimate danger?—Yes, I gave notice to the guard by applying the danger whistle.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza: Mr. Murch, how long have you been a driver of trains?—For about eight years. I have not only been a driver in the G. I. P. Railway, but also on the Western Rajputana Line.

Mr. DeSouza: How long have you been on the G. I. P. Line?—For about six years. I have no certificates from the Rajputana Line. This is the third accident that I have met with in my career as an engine-driver. This is the first accident in which I met with a smash. I have never been a fixed passenger-train driver. I have been off and on on goods and passenger trains. But I have been mostly on goods trains.

Mr. De Souza: Do you keep any diary?

Witness: No, it is not necessary.

Mr. De Souza: Did you hear the bell?—Yes, I heard the starting bell, which meant that the line was clear.

Mr. De Souza: At what speed would the mail train travel between these stations?—The mail train would have a speed of about forty miles an hour. When I left Musjid Bunder this train travelled about 25 miles an hour.

Mr. DeSouza: Is that the allowed speed?—I know I am allowed three minutes to gain the platform in the Victoria Terminus.

Supposing you were late, could you make up for lost time?—No, the engine could not do it, as there is an amount of time taken up in starting and shutting off steam.

At what speed did you travel between the Musjid Station and the Victoria Terminus?—Before I reached the home signal of the Victoria Terminus, I was travelling from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, according to my rough calculation.

When was your attention first attracted to the danger?—The danger whistle was sounded from the Victoria Terminus yard, which was the first signal of danger. I then applied mine and drew the attention of the guards working the train, as I saw the permanent-way inspector holding up his hands.

Could you not have applied the automatic brake before sounding the whistle?—Yes, and I did apply it about a second after. We did not use the vacuum brake in this train, but had the automatic brake. The vacuum is used at times with the passenger trains, but generally with the goods trains.

What is the difference between the brakes?—The automatic brake when applied to the whole train, would bring it up suddenly; but when only applied to the engines, a train travelling about thirty miles an hour could be pulled up in about 250 yards. If travelling from 20 to 25 miles an hour, I could be able to bring the train to a stand-still within 200 yards.

How far were you from the home signal?—I never applied the brake, as I did not reach the home signal. (Laughter.)

How far were you from the scene of accident?—It was about 100 yards when I applied the automatic brake before I collided.

At what distance from the Musjid Station could you see the distance signal of the Victoria Terminus?—Standing on the Musjid platform one can see it quite plainly. I saw it from my engine.

Are you quite sure that you saw the arms of the distance signal?—Yes, that's my duty. The position of the arms of the distance and the home signals were at an angle of about 45 deg., *i.e.*, they were lowered. The first view of the home signal may be gained from beneath the Carnac Bridge. I am quite sure that I saw both these signals.

Mr. De Souza: At what distance did you see the home signal?—After I passed the Carnac Bridge.

The case was here adjourned till 3 p.m. on the 28th instant.

THE PARSEES IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE sixth public lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali was delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday, the 6th instant, by Mr. Palanji Barjorji Desai, the subject being "The Parsees, Their Place in Ancient History." The lecturer treated his subject in a very popular and interesting manner, and this closing lecture of the season was received very favourably by the large audience, mainly consisting of Parsees. A few Parsee ladies also attended. The president, Mr. K. R. Kama, not having attended in time, on the motion of Mr. N. H. Patel, the honorary secretary of the Society, Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji was called to the chair.

The lecturer commenced by showing from maps how the two great Parsee Empires—the Achæmenian and the Sassanian—had risen to the extent of twenty and fifteen lakhs of miles, respectively from the identical Province of Perses or Fars, admeasuring only seventy thousand square miles. The Achæmenian dynasty of the Parsee monarchs, observed the lecturer, dated so far back as the beginning of the sixth century before Christ, but its greatest extent was the result of the great victories of Cyrus the Great and Darius Hystaspes, whose cuneiform inscriptions on the Behistoon and Naksh-i-Rustam were still preserved. Before the Median Empire was brought to a close by Cyrus, the Parsees were in three great battles defeated by Astyages, the last of the Median monarchs, and it was due to the exhortation of Parsee ladies that the remnant of the Parsees fought and won the fourth battle, and thus in B. C. 558 the great Median Empire collapsed, and the Parsees under their great monarch Cyrus sprung up as a brave and enterprising nation. In the ninth century before Christ, several petty Parsee chieftains were ruling over their respective small clans just near the south-west of Media, and as they were all independent of one another they were easily conquered by the Assyrian King Salmanazer and made to pay tribute to the Assyrian Empire. This King in one of his tablets said that he had conquered twenty-five such Parsee chiefs. Three centuries later the Assyrian Empire was brought to a close and many tributary States threw off their yoke. Amongst them were the petty Parsee princelets, who formed a union of their own, and thus the Achæmenian monarchy came into existence, the first King being Achæmenes, the founder of the dynasty. Cyrus the Great was the sixth king of this dynasty. His successors, Darius Hystaspes and Xerxes, were also great and successful monarchs. In the reign of Darius the boundaries of the Parsee Empire extended on the east from the River Indus to the Danube and Macedonia on the west, and from the ancient Iran and Juran on the north to the Arabian Sea and the Nubian desert on the south. Thus the Parsee Empire was according to the lecturer four times as large as the Assyrian and eight times as large as the Babylonian Empires. The Greek historians have told us that Darius and his son Xerxes were defeated in their respective expeditions against their country, but the lecturer contended that such did not appear to be the result of the expeditions from the great inscriptions at Naksh-i-Rustam and elsewhere. Great and valiant were the monarchs—Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes—who, while they constructed large empires by their valour in the time of war, were not idle in the time of peace. The ruins of their world-renowned palaces at Persepolis, Susa, and Ecbatana, were, added the lecturer, the monuments of their glory which still astonish European travellers and architects. Darius had constructed a great canal in Egypt, joining the western end of the Red Sea with the Nile, some portion of which are being dug out at present. Xerxes' great canal, a mile and-a-half long below Mount Athos, and the great bridge of boats a mile long on the Dardanelles, were not the least wonderful. The Greek writers, said Mr. Desai, had done the Parsee monarchs the greatest injustice on account of their several expeditions and campaigns over their country, exaggerating their own victories and understating the prowess of their enemies. But the lecturer said that these writers had nevertheless done the greatest service to the Parsee monarchs by chronicling their career however inaccurate and faulty these chronicles might be. Had they been silent about the Parsee Kings, a whole dynasty of the Persians would have been lost to us and no one could have known anything about the valourous deeds of the great Cyrus or the brave Darius. After a period of two centuries-and-a-quarter the Achæmenian dynasty collapsed under Alexander the Great, and the Parsees for a long period of 550 years were out of sight of history. But in 226 A.D. a brave Parsee prince named Artaxerxes or Ardeshir Bahekan founded the second Parsee Empire from out of the same small province of Perses or Fars, where was laid the foundation-stone of the first, that is, the Achæmenian Empire. This second Empire lasted for a period of 425 years, and after the battle of Nahivend in A.D. 651, the Parsees were once more tossed over the turbulent waters within the depths of which they submerged for an unusually long period of 1,000 years. But during the last two or three centuries they emerged from oblivion and in time grew up to be a very energetic and enterprising race under the benign rule of the British Government in India, and by this time their name was known far and wide. Professor Max Muller, however, prophesied that this nation would soon die out, as they, the Parsees, did not proselytize, and their small number was decreasing day by day. At the end of their second empire the number of the Parsees was three crores, but two hundred years ago there were no more than four lakhs of Parsees in Persia. The reason of this large reduction, the lecturer explained, was that the conquered race was subjected to much ill-treatment by its enemies, the Arabs, who hunted after them everywhere and slew those who did not adopt their religion. Thus, a large number was killed and an equally large number with a view to save life adopted the faith of Islam. But successive small bands of Parsees in order to save their lives as well as their religion left their native country and sought refuge in India. Here, during a period of one thousand years they had had great vicissitudes to undergo, and yet they not only survived but by this time largely increased in number. According to the last census returns there are 1,50,000 Parsees in India. But as the collective number of the small bands that first sought refuge in India was much less than this. The lecturer contended that the Parsee race in India was not dying out, but was increasing in number and gaining in every other respect. Thus the prophecy did not prove to be well-founded with respect to the Parsees in India. The lecturer hoped that some day or other the Parsees might be fortunate to have a third empire of their own in Persia—an event which though for the present improbable, in every respect might, said he, realise itself in the course of time, adding, in conclusion, that as history had repeated itself twice with regard to the Parsee Empire, there was no reason why it should not repeat itself a third time.

On conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Kabraji made a few remarks and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Palanji for his interesting and popular lecture. He eulogised Mr. Palanji's literary labours and spoke highly of his elaborate Gujerati works in Persian History, to the compilation of which Mr. Palanji had according to Mr. Kabraji, devoted the utmost care and attention. He added that just as the president of the Society Mr. K. R. Kama, owing to whose late arrival the meeting had done him the honor of being called to the chair, was a *savant* and an oriental scholar of high repute who had mastered the subject of the discourse. Mr. Palanji was a close, careful, and devoted student of Persian history. Mr. Kabraji expressed his regret that it shoud have fallen to his lot to perform a task to which the president, Mr. Kama, would with his life-long study have done ample justice. The Parsees and Mr. Kabraji were now beginning to awake to the necessity of adopting measures to promote the good of the community, and he did not think that the community would soon die out as prophesied by Professor Max Muller. He then requested the president to treat the meeting to his usually instructive and interesting observations, and Mr. Jivanji Modi (who had but recently returned from his visit to Europe), to address the audience on the subject of the canals referred to in the lecture and the Suez Canal.

Mr. Jivanji, having briefly addressed the meeting and expressed a hope that he would treat of the Suez Canal in a lecture under the auspices of the Society next season, the proceedings terminated with a few observations by Mr. K. R. Kama, the president of the Society.

Mr. Kama referred to the inscriptions of the great Parsee monarchs who were also great conquerors. These inscriptions, he said, invariably commenced with the words "By the help of God," and meant to indicate that whatever these great men did, they did with the help of God. The moral of these inscriptions was that they all loved God, evoked His aid and walked in the path of God, that is to say, in the path of righteousness and truth, and that it behoved all human beings to love and adore truth and to act righteously.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended 26th April, are less by upwards of sixty thousand rupees than the corresponding week of the year before; the rate of earning per mileage being also less. The total, however, to date from the beginning of the year is still larger this than last year, being Rs. 91,29,347 against Rs. 83,48,109, with also a larger number of miles run.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

AN important feature in the Irish question was touched upon in the House of Commons the other day before Mr. Parnell rose to move the rejection of the Land Purchase Bill, the second reading of which stood as the first Order of the Day. Mr. Lea wanted to know whether the Government intended to introduce a Local Government Bill for Ireland this session; and, if so, whether it will contain any provision giving power to local authorities to control the hours during which exciseable liquors are sold in Ireland. Mr. Balfour answered with a gravity not shared by the Opposition that it was not possible to introduce the Bill before progress had been made with other Government measures which stood before it. Still, it was intended to introduce the Bill, and in respect of licensing provisions it would not differ from the English and Scotch Acts.

Whilst questions were still going forward, Mr. Parnell entered, accompanied by Mr. John Dillon, home after long absence. Their arrival was cheered by the Irish members. Ten minutes later, Lord Hartington, looking in excellent health, strolled in, being welcomed with a cheer from both sides of the House. He joined Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James on the Front Opposition Bench, and remained an attentive listener to Mr. Parnell's speech, Lord Randolph Churchill made his first appearance since the House assembled after the Easter holidays. Mr. Gladstone arrived at twenty-minutes past four, by which time Mr. Parnell had already been speaking for ten minutes. At the outset of Mr. Parnell's speech the House was by no means crowded, more especially on the Conservative side. As he continued speaking just over an hour, the benches filled up, and his speech, more particularly that portion which embodied the counter scheme for dealing with the question, was listened to with the profoundest attention.

Mr. Parnell summarised his objections to the Government measure under several heads. First, he took exception on the ground that it was not a complete solution of the question or anything like it. Out of every four tenants three were left paying their original unreduced rent, and for their example and edification was set up a neighbour who paid a rent reduced by 20 per cent. How would the Government or the House propose to deal with the agitation that would hereafter certainly be set up by three-fourths off the Irish tenants? It could be met only by a large extension of the purchase scheme involving the credit of the British tax-payer to the amount of £166,0,0,000 sterling. Whilst the scheme was unfair to the great body of the tenants, it was operative in respect of a very small proportion of the landlords. Only one-ninth of the owners were bought out, and these were mainly the richer men and the absentees. The local credit of the Irish people was exhausted without their consent. The only means by which absence of consent on the part of the majority of the Irish members might be foregone, namely, the provision of local control in the application of this money, was neglected. Mr. Parnell's further objection was that as long as coercion existed in Ireland, and the legitimate combination of Irish tenants was prevented the tenant did not stand on an equal footing in making his bargain with the landlords. Still another objection was that the Bill makes no suitable provision for congested districts, the proposal made in the Bill being illusory and insufficient. His final objection was raised on behalf of the Imperial taxpayer, the guarantees provided for the safeguarding of his credit being unreal and unavailable.

Having thus demolished the Government scheme Mr. Parnell, with commendable brevity, set forth his own, which, he mentioned, had been in his mind ever since the year 1881. He proposed to limit the application of State assistance to tenancies not exceeding a rental of £50. This would reduce the area to be dealt with by 55 per cent. There were two ways of dealing with these smaller holdings, either by the reduction of the rent through the operation of the Land Courts, or upon the principle of fining down the rent of those tenants whose necessities urgently demanded assistance. Mr. Parnell would give the landlord so many years' purchase to reduce the rents to a satisfactory basis, which he fixed at about 30 per cent., the landlord using the money thus obtained to pay off the most onerous of his encumbrances. In favour of this scheme he urged that it would require only one-sixth of the national credit proffered by the Government Bill, whilst it would procure a reduction of rents by 30 per cent., and would offer a final solution of the question by dealing with it as a whole. Instead of 166 millions which the Government Bill involved, only 27 millions would be required, being well under the 30 millions provided by the Bill.

Mr. Parnell made a curious slip in his final sentence. He concluded by saying, "I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time," at which there was a shout of laughter and cheering from the Ministerial benches, which lasted several moments. Mr. Parnell, meanwhile standing awaiting an opportunity to correct the slip, quietly said "I move that the Bill be read a second time this day six months." The Attorney-General for Ireland suggested that Mr. Parnell had not made a slip, but had said what he intended. The learned gentleman professed to see in the motion for the second reading of the Bill a legitimate conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech. Here Mr. Parnell interposed with the remark "I was thinking of my own Bill." After this little passage of arms, the Attorney-General settling down to show that nothing Mr. Parnell had said was inconsistent with the action of voting for the second reading, the crowded benches emptied.

Sir George Trevelyan confined his remarks to the Bill before the House, which he opposed on principle and in detail. Its main feature was, he said, that the landlord should go away with a certain number of years' rent in his pocket (which in many cases ought not to have been exacted), and that the tenants remaining behind should be encouraged to amalgamate their holdings. Mr. Ambrose next presenting himself, the House almost literally emptied, a condition of affairs which, whilst Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien was speaking, suggested a count out. This movement failing, the debate was continued by Mr. Lea, who thought there was no heart in Mr. Parnell's opposition; and Mr. Wallace, who in a lively speech, declared that before even considering such a measure as was now before the House, the Ministerialists should consult the constituencies and get themselves honourably liberated from the anti-land purchase vows they so solemnly took during the last general election. Mr. J. A. Bright made his maiden speech in opposition to the Bill, and the debate was continued by Mr. J. Rowlands, who opposed the Bill, and Mr. Gedge, who supported it. Just before midnight Mr. Knox moved the adjournment. Mr. Smith, rising to the height of the occasion (from which he was promptly displaced), did not oppose the adjournment, but assumed from the langour of the debate that it would be brought to a conclusion on Thursday. To this suggestion Mr. Fowler and Mr. Sexton warmly objected, and Dr. Tanner did what was necessary to bring the conversation up to midnight, when it necessarily stood adjourned.

EMIN PACHA AND TIPPOO TIB.

IT is already known that Emin Pacha issued a proclamation at Zanzibar denying the assertion that he had brought a charge against Tippoo Tib. The following is a German version of the incident. The British Consulate affixed on the Custom House, which is passed by all the Arabs, the following decree:—

"From the English Court to Sheik Ahmed Ben Muhamed, called Tippoo Tib.—It is hereby made known that if within six months from present date, you do not appear at this Court, the suit which is pending between you and Emin Pacha and his people will be settled in your absence. Hereby this is made known to you."

(Signed) Chancel, English Judge at Zanzibar.

The son of Tippoo Tib, Bana Sefu, who was at that time in Zanzibar, complained to Major Wissmann that the Germans had induced Emin Pacha to bring a charge against his father. Emin then wrote the following letter to Tippoo Tib's son:—

"I learn from Major Wissmann that the English Consulate at Zanzibar has published a notice, according to which I am on bad terms with your father. I write to inform you that your father and I have never quarrelled, and that the statement of the English Consulate is a lie. I hereby give you permission to show this letter to any Arabs at present in Zanzibar."

At the same time Emin Pacha had the following affixed in different parts of the town:—

"I hereby declare that the statement of the English Consulate-General, according to which I have brought an action against Ahmed Ben Muhamed, named Tippoo Tib, is untrue. I have had no differences whatever with him. The suit in question is based on a charge of the Englishman Stanley. I wish all Arabs in Zanzibar to take notice of this."

The above shows that the relations between Emin Pacha and his rescuers were not of the best.

A CORRESPONDENT says the Rawalpindi city water-works are complete, but the cantonment authorities have not done anything yet to bring the water in their jurisdiction, as was expected.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

HOW THEY FLOGGED MADAME SIHIDA.

OF all the atrocities which have been appealing to the indignation of civilised Europe in connection with the Russian treatment of political prisoners, writes *Public Opinion*, none is worse than the flogging to death of Madame Sihida in the prison of Ust-Kara for a revolt against the indignities of penal discipline. A fuller account of this than has yet appeared is given by Adolphe Smith in the *Universal Review*, in an article entitled "By Administrative Order":—

There is at present in Paris a lady who knew Madame Sihida personally, and who was for some time her companion in exile. From this lady I have ascertained a few supplementary details which only paint in darker colours the drama of the Ust-Kara prison-house. Madame Sihida was not more than twenty-seven years old at the time she was flogged to death. She was the daughter of a merchant, and completed her education at the gymnasium of her native town, Taganrog. When her examinations had all been successfully passed, she became a school teacher, and exercised her profession in tha same town. In appearance she was a brunette of medium size. Her features were of a very pronounced character, though her nose was of the genus "tip-tilted;" but her large black eyes never failed to attract all whom she met by their intelligent and energetic expression. In her manners she was extremely quick and lively. Easily roused, easily agitated, her friends were wont to describe her as "a bundle of nerves." She dressed very simply, but with much neatness and good taste. Her general appearance did not belie her remarkable character. Even in Russia it would be difficult to find a more extreme idealist than Madame Sihida. She insisted on the most implicit fidelity to principle, and could toterate no compromise; not even in the minute details of daily life. For these trifles she demanded the same courageous consistency as in the most important moments of trial. If once a friend rendered himself culpable, in private life, of some little action, however trifling, which was not in harmony with his principles, he was at once lost in her estimation, and this in spite of a very great merit displayed in public life and in graver circumstances.

Ust-Kara, where Madame Sihida was imprisoned, is the first of the villages which, taken together, constitute the gold-mining district of Kara. It is a large village, boasting of three shops, and inhabited principally by Russians, who live either by agricultural pursuits or by trade. Here is the female political prison. It is a large square building, situate in the middle of fields, and therefore cannot be approached without attracting attention. As usual, the prison is surrounded by a high stockade, which forms a spacious yard. The rooms or cells are small, and they all give on to a passage. This passage is carefully closed and watched, but the doors are left open so that the prisoners are free to visit the various rooms, and make the most of each other's society. The atmosphere, or rather the small rooms, are very damp and unwholesome. The prisoners complain that there is no ambulance chest provided in this prison though it exists in the ordinary convict gaols. The service also is not done by women but by gendarmes, which is of course very unpleasant for the female prisoners. It was in this damp prison, and in a climate where the temperature, in winter, falls sometimes to 48 deg. Reaumur below zero, and 42 deg. Reaumur of cold is quite usual, that Madame Soluzeff-Koval sky was dragged from her bed in her night-dress, and made to walk down the passage to the officer's room. Here even her slender night garment was torn from her, and convict's robes substituted, amid the jeers of brutal soldiers or gaolers. Three times the women organised a hunger strike to obtain the removal of Masukoff, the director of the prison, who had caused this outrage to be committed. The last of these strikes, it will be remembered by those who have read the account, lasted twenty-two days. The women were only kept alive by food mechanically forced upon them. Then at last Madame Sihida, that energetic "bundle of nerves," as her friends describe her, contrived to box Masukoff's ears; and, instead of being hung as she had hoped for this offence, she was flogged to death. The Russian Government boasts that it has abolished the knout, but it has established in its stead the plet, a sort of birch, which, according to the testimony of Russian officers, quoted by Mr. George Kennan, can be made to cause death in a hundred blows. It was precisely to a hundred blows that Madame Sihida was condemned, and this in spite of the protest of the prison doctor, who refused to be present. The execution, there is good reason to believe, was illegal, since, according to law, corporal punishment should only be administered after judgment pronounced by a tribunal, and after examination and approval by a medical man. Both these conditions were wanting in the present case. Nevertheless, and at the single command of the chief director of convict prisons in Eastern Siberia, Madame Sihida was flogged. This dreadful and degrading punishment is generally administered in a manner as simple as it is brutal. The victim is stripped and thrown down on a bench, some soldiers hold the arms, others hold or sit upon the legs, while the executioner flogs the naked back from the neck down to the hips. No wonder so sensitive, nervous, and highly-strung a woman as Madame Sihida died from the shock of such inhuman treatment. Nor is it surprising that all the political prisoners who had heard of this atrocious brutality joined together in such a protest as would impress even the Russian authorities. Madame Sihida's three prison companions, Mesdames Maria Kovaleoskaia, Smirnizki, and Kalnujy, poisoned themselves. The thirty male political prisoners at Lower Kara also, it is known, took poison, though only two died, the authoritiee being able to administer emetics in time to save the rest.

E. H. SOLOMON'S INSOLVENCY.

MR. BONNERJI, instructed by Mr. McNair, appeared on Saturday last before Mr. Justice Wilson, sitting in Chambers, and said that his Lordship had adjudicated E. H. Solomon, an insolvent, upon an application made by the Bank of Bengal for several lakhs of rupees. He (Mr. Bonnerji) was now applying on behalf of the Official Assignee that certain persons residing in Calcutta might be examined on behalf of the Official Assignee touching the estate and effects of the insolvent. They were in great confusion, and it was absolutely necessary that the Official Assignee should have more information than he now possessed in respect of various contracts of an advantageous description entered into by the insolvent; and if these contracts were placed in the possession of the Official Assignee, the Official Assignee would be able to get a large amount of assets into his own hands. The persons who had these contracts were Marwaris and Jews, who refused a good deal of information which they would have to give to the Official Assignee. They were all under contracts for the delivery of Government paper, which had gone up, and the contracts were very advantageous to the insolvent, and would, of course, go to the creditors. Mr. Bonnerji thought the amount of indebtedness was about twenty lakhs of rupees. The learned counsel asked his Lordship to fix Saturday next for the examination of these witnesses. The time for these contracts would be over by that time. He did not think that this was a matter which would last very long. His Lordship granted the order for next Saturday.

THE Beloochistan police have discovered a Russian spy, says the Lahore paper. He is a Frenchman; but his son-in-law is a Russian. The man has spent some considerable time in Quetta and its neighbourhood, and has made copious notes and sketches of all the defences, routes and resources of that part of the country, and indeed would have proved of inestimable value to Sir George White in carrying out the manœuvres that the General contemplated holding at the beginning of this month. The spy had, however, already left Quetta before the police of that place were lucky enough to hear of him. It is understood that he has gone on to Kashmir, where he purposes making a long stay. He later means to pay Peshawar a visit. "After that," he says, "he has not made up his mind as to what he means to do."

Two or three tiny little frogs, which are almost concealed from the public in a large vessel of water in the reptile house, are, in spite of their small size, really interesting additions to the London Zoological Society's menagerie. They possess no simpler name than *Xenopus*, unless the Dutch vernacular name of Plathande be preferred. The interest attaching to these graceful little amphibians is that they are a connecting link between frogs and newts. They are more perfectly aquatic in their habits than ordinary frogs, and even feed in the water, which frogs do not. Mr. Leslie, who communicated an account of these creatures to a meeting of the Zoological Society, stated that they do not croak, and that the eggs are laid singly, like those of newts, instead of in masses, such as every one is familiar with as the product of the common frog in ponds and ditches in the early spring. The ordinary idea of a frog is of a creature that jumps and croaks and looks as if it had a broken back. Xenopus sprawls awkwardly when upon land, and has no hump on its back.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the concluding portion of the memorial which the Bombay Branch of the above Association has addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

15. Last year there were 3,626 trees actually tapped in Bassein, while this year the Collector would not allow more than 2,600 trees, that is, 1,026 less than the number tapped last year. These 2,600 trees are distributed among 25 licensed shops and 93 tree-booths. The amount of license fees realized in open auction was Rs. 7,273, equal to about Rs. 2-3-6 per tree, or ½ anna per gallon. This added to the tree tax of 2½ annas per gallon comes to 3 annas, while the licensees are to sell the toddy at 3 annas and 4 annas at tree-booths and licensed shops respectively.

16. The question then arises, how the licensees find it worth their while to take up the licenses on such terms. The inquiries made by the Committee on the subject leave little room for doubt that the loss is made good and a profit obtained in three distinct ways, viz.:—(1) by diluting toddy with water; (2) by giving short measure; and (3) by charging higher prices than those prescribed. It is obvious that except by one or more of the practices referred to the licensees cannot make the two ends meet. That the Government prices are seldom adhered to is notorious, and the impossibility of procuring toddy at the Government rates accounts to a great extent for the want of complaints against the dealers on this score.

17. The Committee is very much surprised to find that the Abkari Department, which has in its possession complete information as to the yield of toddy trees and the cost of drawing toddy, should have accepted the license fees mentioned above, and at the same time insisted on the licensees selling toddy at the rates of 3 and 4 gallons, at which, it must have known, the licensees could not afford to sell without losing heavily. The Committee hopes that it will now be clear to Government that toddy is not sold really so cheaply as the rates would lead one to believe. The policy of Government to equalise the tax on toddy, referred to in the last para. of the minute, page. 3, is therefore not borne out. Moreover, the committee would be glad to be informed in what places within very recent times taxation is reduced as it is not aware of any.

18. Government have repeatedly declared that it was their policy to tax all alcoholic drinks according to their strength. Country liquor of 25o U. P. or 75 per cent. proof spirit is now taxed at Tanna and Kolaba at Re. 1-8-0 per gallon, without any additional license fee. Calculated at this rate, the tax on liquor of 6 per cent. proof spirit would come to less than 2 annas, while the tax on toddy, which is 6 per cent. proof spirit as shown above, is actually taxed 2½ annas per gallon, besides 1¼ anna for license fee, or in all at 3 annas and nine pies (including license fee). Considering the nature of the substance and the use to which it is put by the poor, this taxation, it is submitted, is very heavy—nearly double the tax which is levied on liquor. It is no wonder that good toddy is daily becoming more and more dear and scarce.

19. Before the appointment of the Abkari Commission, the tree tax in the city of Bombay was Rs. 13½ on cocoanut and brab trees without exchange, and Rs. 6 on date trees. The Commission recommended a reduction to Rs. 9 and Rs. 3½ respectively. The Government, however, put on a tax of Rs. 10 on cocoanut and brab trees and Rs. 5 on date trees, but the license fee of tree-booth was reduced to Rs. 10, which had the effect of cheapening toddy. But the very next year the Abkari Department imposed a selling rate under tree-booth of 9 pies per bottle, and since October last the tree tax has again been raised to Rs. 12 for cocoanut trees and Rs. 6 for date trees. As a result, consumers of the raw juice at the treefoot are offered toddy diluted with water. The committee is informed that tappers when hanging their vessels on the trees to collect the juice are in the habit of filling in part of the vessels with water beforehand; and it understands that this practice is well known to the Inspectors. Thus the Committee regrets to observe that the good accomplished by the appointment of the Commission has been speedily undone, and while the quality of toddy in Bombay has deteriorated, the price has been enhanced. The explanation attempted in reference to this matter in the minute of Lord Reay (last para. page 3.) is, the committee regrets to say, not borne out actual facts. Neither the selling price of date tree toddy (mentioned at page 5 of the minute) nor the information with regard to it is quite correct. The selling price is not constant. It varies with the season. In the cold weather, when date trees are more productive, the selling price is 1 anna per bottle; while in the summer, when the productive capacity of the trees diminishes, and the demand increases, the price is 1½ anna. The committee begs to point out that the tree tax which prevailed before the appointment of the Abkari Commission entitled the licensee to the the privilege of distilling liquor without the payment of the still head duty. Thus, the tax having been comparatively light, tappers were enabled to distil about 14 gallons of 25. U. P. liquor from the juice of one cocoanut or brab tree. The cost of such liquor was about 1 Rupee per gallon. It was natural under the circumstances that they preferred distilling liquor to vending the raw juice. As a consequence, there was little or no raw toddy, either of cocoanut or brab trees available for consumption. Consumers had to depend on toddy drawn from date trees. Date trees in Bombay, however, as a matter of fact, are limited in number. They do not exceed 15,000 or thereabouts. There was the heavy tax of Rs. 6 on each of such trees. Hence tappers only selected those trees which they found to be most productive, say about 5,000, on which therefore entirely depended the supply for public consumption. It was obvious, under the circumstances, the licensee could not sell toddy which was not adulterated with water, sugar and other ingredients at even 1¼ annas per bottle. On the other hand, the majority of the consumers had not the ability or did not care to pay more than 1¼ anna per bottle. These facts were proved before the Abkari Commission, who there upon recommended the reduction of the tax to Rs. 3½ per tree. But the Government made the nominal reduction of Rs. 5 per tree which benefited neither the licensee nor the consumer. Only the latter obtained a slightly better quality than before. Even then with the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per tree, it was obvious the selling price could suffer no diminution. The statement that this nominal reduction had the effect of increasing the rent paid to the fazendar, is, therefore, not correct. As a matter of fact, the fazendars had never increased their rent, and have derived no benefit whatever from the reduction. With the large number of trees and the keen competition among fazendars, there was no possibility of raising the rent as alleged. It is essential to bear in mind the fact that there are 1,09,000 cocoanut trees in Bombay which require to be irrigated and manured by their respective proprietors. This entails a certain amount of expenditure on the fazendars, who have, besides, to pay a Municipal tax. Moreover, the number of trees actually tapped is about 14,500, or say one eighth of the entire number. To take a concrete example. A fazendar who owns 200 trees bears the entire expenses of manuring them and pays besides the two kinds of taxes, can only manage to let out 25. Naturally he puts the whole expenditure incurred on the 200 trees on these 25, from which alone he has to eke out the income. No wonder that his rent charge is heavy. It is not as if the fazendar attempts to enjoy a monopoly. He only follows the business principles in vogue in other callings. He regulates his rental on the law of supply and demand and in proportion to the taxes levied by the Government and local authorities. These taxes are the principal regulating factors. Were the Government to make a sensible reduction it might be taken as a matter of course, the fazendars would reduce their charges. The further advantage, again, of a reduction of the tree tax must not be overlooked. With a reduced tax the tapper is encouraged to hire even some of the less productive trees. This he cannot do so long as the existing tax is heavy. Lastly, it is a question whether even the rate of 9 pies per bottle under tree-booth is a fair rate as alleged, that is to say, whether it is a rate which pays the honest licensee who is his own tapper and is at the best able to tap 15 cocoanut or brab-trees. If the tree taxes, the fazendar's rent, and all other incidental expenses be calculated, exclusive of the wages of personal labour, it would be found that at the end of the year he could barely earn Rs. 50 or Rs. 4½ per month—a rate of wages quite inadequate to maintain himself and his family of 3 or four persons. But it should be remembered that the tapper could earn this amount per annum on the assumption that each tree yields on an average 84 gallons. As a matter of fact, in the Girgaum district, where there are only cocoanut trees, which are neither irrigated nor manured, the yield hardly exceeds 50 gallons. This quantity cannot be remunerative to the tree foot licensee. He must either lose or adulterate the raw juice in the manner already stated above. Another reason assigned is that the Government might have been a loser in the drawback allowance had the rate been not raised to Rs. 12 per annum for each cocoanut and brab tree and Rs. 6 for each date tree. As to this just

SPORTING NOTES.

DURHAM'S proposal that a shorthand-writer ays be in attendance at meetings of the rub was carried, but in a modified form, inas- instead of a full report of the proceedings blished, the account which will appear in the Calendar," is to be printed " at the discretion Stewards," which means presumably that they o exercise a judicious censorship.

There was capital racing at Newmarket last week—the sport being, indeed, by far the most interesting that has been seen this year. The Biennial was won very easily for the Duchess of Montrose by Shall we Remember. She is by Clairvaux or Isonomy out of the dam of Eiridspord, who was sired by Isonomy. She ran seven times last year without winning, and in the Biennial she had direful trash to beat. This filly has greatly improved since last season, and she ought to win plenty of races. She is supposed to be a really good stayer, and was entered by mistake for the Alexandra Plate, for which she is not qualified, as three-year-olds are excluded from that race; but, oddly enough, she is not entered for the Ascot Cup. She is engaged in the Burwell Stakes at the Second Spring meeting, in which she will have only Carrick and Hackler to beat. Odds were freely betted on Orwell for the Column Stakes, but Hackler beat him very easily, and on Thursday " Mr. Abington's " horse had no difficulty in winning the Bennington Stakes, in which he had nothing better to oppose him than Avillon, whose form is wholly unworthy of her splendid pedigree, she being by Isonomy out of Thebais.

Lord Marcus Beresford has resigned the post, which he has held for some years, of official starter to the Jockey Club, in order to take the management of the race-horses belonging to the Prince of Wales and Baron de Hirsch. The *Sportsman* announces that Mr. Arthur Coventry will probably be appointed, tentatively Lord Marcus Beresford's successor.

The race for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom on Wednesday resulted in the victory of the Duke of Beaufort's Reve d'Or. The Badminton colours have thus been carried to the front in the two principal races of the meeting, as the Duke on Tuesday won the Great Metropoltian Stakes with Parlington. Reve d'Or's victory, which was very popular, was hardly earned, and in the opinion of many competent judges Baron de Hirsch's Vasistas, who finished second, a neck behind the winner, should have been victorious. M. Cannon, the rider of Reve d'Or, however, brought his mare across the course from the whip hand on to the rails, and thereby interfered with the chances of Vasistas, and Mr. J. Lowther's Workington, who finished third, a head in front of Mr. Abington's Pioneer, the favourite, who at the start was backed at 5 to 2 against. Cannon, for his conduct was brought before the stewards and cautioned. We drew attention on Saturday last to the merits of Vasistas, and his running on Wednesday showed that our confidence in him was not misplaced. He started at 50 to 1 to win and 100 to 11 for a place. The winner was packed to win at 100 to 14 against and 7 to 4 for a place. The favourite, on whom almost all the sporting prophets pinned their faith, was never really dangerous. The field for the race numbered fifteen.

The paragraph concerning " principal winning jockeys on the flat " makes its reappearance in the sporting papers. It appears that from March 24 to April 18 T. Loates has taken part in seventy-two races, and has been successful fifteen times. G. Barrett and J. Watts are respectively second and third, with thirteen and twelve victories, and then follow S. Loates and J. Woodburn, with nine each.

The Epsom Spring Race Meeting began on Tuesday. The weather was very fine, the company present (which included the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian) large, and sport of an extremely interesting character. The Great Metropolitan Stakes attracted fifteen starters, and of these the Duke of Beaufort's Parlington, backed at 100 to 6, won by a head from Mr. Harding Cox's Armada, Mr. Barclay's Galway being third. Padua, the favourite (supported at 3 to 1), was beaten some way from home. There were more competitors for the Stakes on Tuesday than in any year since Blueskin defeated eighteen opponents in 1868. On that occasion, as on this, the winner was a three-year-old.

Mr. J. Hammond won the Great Surrey Handicap with St. Symphorien, who defeated thirteen opponents and the Prince of Wales's Stakes with Forest Dancer, Mr. Abington the Trial Stakes with Juggler, Mr. Nightingall the Holmwood Two-Year-Old Plate with Chancery Belle, and Mr. Wadlow the Westminster Plate with Tambourina. Mr. Mann's L'Abbe Morin defeated fifteen opponents in the Banstead Plate. R. Chaloner was the successful jockey in the Metropolitan Stakes. T. Loates had two successful mounts during the afternoon. L'Abbe Morin, after winning the Banstead Plate, was bought in for 510 guineas.

The following eleven has been chosen to meet the Australian cricketers in their first match, which will be played at Lord Sheffield's park, at Fletching, on Thursday, May the 8th, and following days:—Dr. W. G. Grace (Gloucestershire), Messrs. W. Newham (Sussex), A. E. Stoddart (Middlesex) and W. W. Read (Surrey), with A. Shrewsbury (Notts), W. Attewell (Notts), J. Briggs (Lancashire), R. Peel (Yorkshire), W. Humphreys (Sussex), G. A. Lohmann (Surrey), and either R. Pilling (Lancashire) or M. Sherwin (Notts). It will be seen that Lord Sheffield's eleven is a very strong one.

The Dutch Cricket Union had under consideration on Saturday a proposal to send a Dutch eleven to England during the ensuing summer. There are many a thousand cricket players in the Netherlands, and last year A. Bentley, of Devonshire, went over to coach them, the Dutch Cricket Union defraying all expenses. After some discussion, it was resolved to send an eleven to England during the coming season.

It is probable that Major Freville, of Saffron Walden, will be the new master of the Eggesford Foxhounds. He has undertaken to hunt the country five days a fortnight if a subscription of £1,000 a year is guaranteed. The Earl of Portsmouth has promised £300, and he will lend a pack of hounds to the country.

A new sport (*Truth* says) has been inaugurated at Leeds, where the other day a pair of fox-terriers were " articled for £25 a-side to pick up and return a ball thrown fifty-one times over a mark fifty yards away; the one completing the task in the shortest time to be declared the winner." One of the dogs did the business in 18 min. 14·5 sec., but the other beat him in 17 min. 41 2-5 sec.

Sir George Chetwynd sprang on to the turf ready armed, and he never stood in need of a ' minder." He received a lesson early in life not to be credulous. Giving ear to the fairy tales that were told him to the effect that the Khedive of Egypt was simply dying to back his dirty little Arab horses against the English cracks for tens of thousands of pounds, Sir George fitted out an expedition, says the *Man of the World*, for the purpose of testing the prowess of Arabia and the wealth of the Khedive. Manser was the trainer, French and Newhouse were the jockeys, and Countryman and a hurdle-racer the horses. Countryman was a big Stockwell horse, brother to Rustic that had won several races, but mostly on short courses.

On the arrival of the expedition in Egypt it was found that the Khedive was by no means desirous of wagering his " thousands," or any sum at all; and it was discovered that if the English horses won all the races there were in Egypt not much more would be gained than could be got at Croydon in the afternoon of any ordinary meeting. Countryman was poisoned, and did not run, but the hurdle-racer won one or two prizes. A cleverer man than Sir George Chetwynd at racing was never known, and he has no equal in watching the points of a race.

A PIOUS Burman is building in Mandalay a Roman Catholic cathedral, which promises to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in Burma. It is to be finished in a month or two, and is to be consecrated by Bishop Bigandet.

NAWAB FAIZUNISSA SAHEBA, to mark her sense of gratification at the receipt of the title she now enjoys, and which was conferred on her recently, proposes to build a zenana hospital at Commillah.

A STARTLING incident is just now the talk of military circles in Germany. Lieutenant von Barby, of the 12th Hussar Regiment, was riding with the troops in the neighbourhood of the garrison of Merseburg, when suddenly his horse, a high mettled charger, took fright and bolted. All efforts to restrain the animal were fruitless. Giving the horse the rein, the officer waited his opportunity to spring from the saddle. To his dismay the animal swerved suddenly in the direction of the plateau overhanging a broad expanse of water, the shore beneath being dotted with fisher craft. A few moments and both horse and rider would be over the edge. But a bright flash was seen for a moment, and the sabre of the officer fell with deadly effect upon the head of his steed. The lieutenant then leapt from the saddle and so escaped.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BYING AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registerer under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—" PHOSPHODYNE "—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words " DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

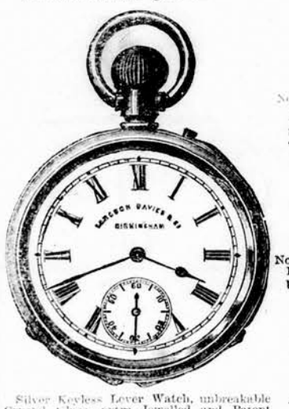
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

SILVER ALBERTS.

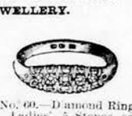
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.

BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.

No. 182.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Cresis or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.



No. 60.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold, Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.

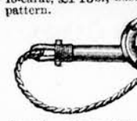
No. 724.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

No. 1,168.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.



No. 501.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.

EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

EARRINGS. No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality, set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

" The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA / KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

'We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

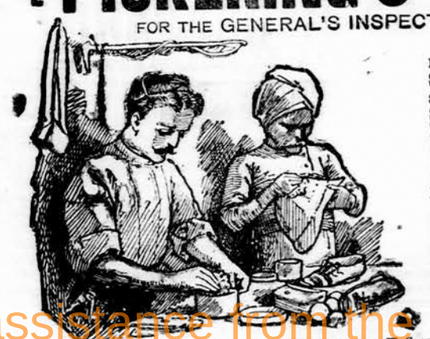
HIGHEST HONOURS: PARIS, MELBOURNE, BARCELONA

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.



It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; B. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Moulmeyne*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, *Sheffield, England*

Can be obtained in large quantitie sby Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESY & Co Export Merchants, Mansell St. London.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

COD LIVER EXTRACT IN WINE AND SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA, Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor.

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

PASTA

TRADE-MARK.

MACK

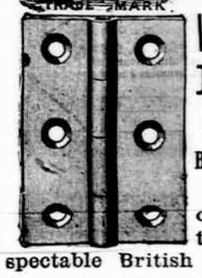
PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma; Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed can be cured by the
Pucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonful night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

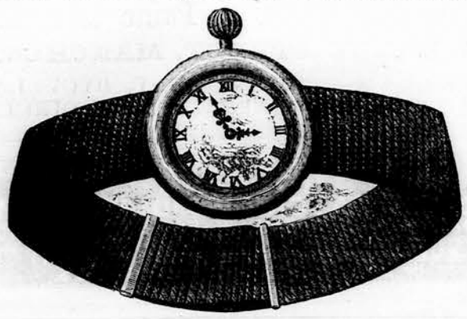
Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.



THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete*.

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years*.

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold*, **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. AND POONA, Staff Lines.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

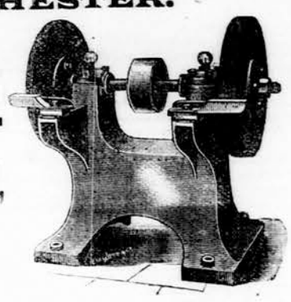
BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest **ALE** extant.

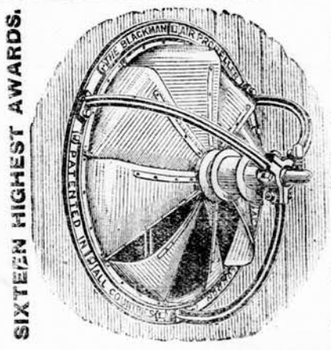
STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER
For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.
THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFFRENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.
BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE *Cocoa* GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &C.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,
Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante se from anything injurious to the most delicate constitu on of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c On this account we were asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, grateful yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.